"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy, possibly showers; northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,067. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.18¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c; cash cotton, 6⅜c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed the Army Reorganization bill, but so amended it that the House asked for a conference, and the bill is now in conference. The Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill after voting down Mr. Butler's amendment to establish a Government armor factory if contracts cannot be made hereafter at $300 a ton—Page 3.

Page 2.

The enrolling of volunteers continued with unabated vigor, and last night thousands had enlisted at the various stations.

Orders were received from the War Department by the Lighthouse Department at Tompkinsville yesterday to place "secret" buoys in the lower bay as a guidance for our warships. All other buoys in the harbor probably will be removed soon. The Quartermaster's Department has called for bids for large orders of cloth as a test of the market.

Page 4.

Gen. Fitzgerald and the members of his old staff presented a sword to Major A. D. Andrews of Squadron A at a dinner given by Gen. Fitzgerald.

Page 7.

Peter Peters died at Union Hill, N. J., after having been bedridden for thirty-five years. When he was twelve years old he was attacked by a disease which caused his bones to become chalk.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia arrived in this port safely last night after hurriedly sailing from Matanzas on Friday morning. Only three of the eighty passengers booked managed to get aboard and a part of the cargo was left behind.

A professional vaudeville entertainment to aid the Lying-In Hospital was given last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, under the management of The Strollers, and was largely attended by society. Oscar Hammerstein and his Olympia were burlesqued in a puppet show.

Page 10.

Thirty-six knockabouts, owned by New York yacht clubs, are to be towed to this port from Marblehead by two tugs.

Page 11.

The racing season of the metropolitan circuit drew a large crowd to the Aqueduct track in Queens.

Page 12.

William Sexton, the old-time billiard champion, died suddenly of heart diseases at Johnson's Hotel.

May wheat touched $1.20 in Chicago and closed at $1.19¾. July sold for 93½c. on the curb five minutes after the close of the market. Provisions advanced. Liverpool started the rise in prices.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 11.

TO BUY THE GREEK NAVY.

The United States, It Is Asserted, Was Willing to Pay $9,000,000.

LONDON, April 26.—According to the special dispatches from Athens, the Greek newspapers declare that the United States made an offer of £1,800,000 ($9,000,000) for the entire Greek navy.

W. J. BRYAN WOULD ENLIST.

Inquires of Col. Boler the Propriety of His Volunteering as a Private Soldier.

WICHITA, Kan., April 25.—Col. H. G. Boler has received from his friend, William J. Bryan, a communication asking him as to the propriety of Mr. Bryan's volunteering as a private soldier. Mr. Bryan is willing to volunteer at the first call, but has hesitated because of the scramble for commissioned places now being made in all parts of the country. He fears that his action in volunteering will be liable to misconstruction. Col. Boler has not yet framed an answer.

CRUISERS REACH NEW ENGLAND

The Columbia Arrives at Newport and the Minneapolis in Massachusetts Bay.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 25.—The cruiser Columbia, Capt. Sands, of the United States Flying Squadron, which left Hampton Roads Saturday, arrived here at 11:10 o'clock this forenoon. Her coming was announced from the new signal station at Block Island some time before the vessel appeared off Newport, and many were on the watch for her. When the four big smoke stacks of the cruiser could be seen there was great excitement. As the warship passed through the channel her sides looked as if she were still painted white. The glare of the water lighted up her lead-colored paint, and it was not until she came close in that it was seen she had on the regulation war paint.

An officer of the Columbia who came ashore about noon said that the officers of the ship were entirely in ignorance as to the nature of their visit to this city. He stated that the arrival of the Columbia had been reported to the department at Washington, and the ship was awaiting orders. She parted company with the Minneapolis almost immediately upon leaving Hampton Roads last Saturday, and no one on board has any idea where that ship has gone.

He said the Minneapolis and Columbia left Hampton Roads about together at midnight Saturday. Four hours later the Columbia passed the Minneapolis and has not since seen her. At that time the Minneapolis was proceeding under two screws, while the Columbia used three and came along at the rate of twenty knots an hour to Newport. No one is allowed on board the cruiser.

The Columbia is expected to sail at daybreak, and it is said that she will patrol the New England coast until the auxiliary fleet is ready to go on duty.

BOSTON, April 25.—The arrival of the commerce destroyer Minneapolis off Cape Cod at dusk to-night created great excitement in this city, and all sorts of rumors were soon current on the street as to the motives which prompted the Navy Department to order her in this direction. With the Columbia at Newport and the Minneapolis in Massachusetts Bay, it seemed to many that the National Government either scented danger from a foray by Spanish cruisers and had sent these swift ships to protect the New England fleet, or, what appeared more reasonable, had stationed the two cruisers at a convenient point to protect the Paris on her way from the Grand Banks to New York. The Paris will pass within a few hundred miles of Highland Light, probably on Friday, on her way to the Nantucket Shoal Lightship, which she turns to make her final run of 300 miles to port.

It would be but the matter of a few hours at the most for the Columbia and Minneapolis to dash out from Massachusetts Bay, pick up the unprotected liner, and keep off any Spanish cruiser that might be lying in wait for her off Nantucket Shoals. The new cruiser Topeka, being a slower boat, is expected off the shoals about Friday or Saturday; but she should be able to take care of herself without assistance.

War Munitions on the Bovic.

The White Star Line steamship Bovic, now due at this port, is bringing fifty cases for the United States Government, which are understood to contain rapid-fire guns, carriages, works, empty shells, &c.

[illegible] Pianos [illegible] Musicians. [illegible], KEEL, 114 Fifth Av.—Adv.

THE CAPTURED VESSELS

State Department to Issue a Proclamation Defining Its Position on the Question.

PRIZE COMMISSIONER NAMED

Opinion Among Foreign Diplomats Divided as to Legality of Seizures Made Prior to Noon on Saturday Last.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Much speculation has been indulged in since the first capture of a Spanish vessel by the naval vessels of the United States as to whether the ships so seized and taken into port will be legally regarded as prizes or released as illegally taken, in which event their captors will be deprived of the prize money they imagine they have won.

The officials of the State Department with the assistance of the Attorney General have been preparing a proclamation which will be issued in a day or two, treating of prizes and defining the conditions and time when such seizures might be made.

A Prize Commissioner was appointed this afternoon in the person of Commander John Wynne, a retired naval officer. He will be stationed at Key West, where he now resides, and it will be his duty, in conjunction with two of the members yet to be selected as part of the commission, to make appraisements of the value of the prizes and to assist the prize courts in their work.

Solicitor of Claims Penfield of the Department of State is strongly of the opinion that the courts will decide that the ships captured are properly prizes, and that they shall be sold for account of the Government and the men who captured them.

The only doubt was as to whether on the day of the captures a state of war existed between the United States and Spain. United States officials contend that, so far as Spain is concerned, there is no doubt that it was held in Madrid that war existed when the captures were made. The Buena Ventura was captured on April 22. According to the correspondence made public to-day, Minister Woodford was notified, on April 21, by the Spanish Minister of State for Foreign Affairs that the passage of the joint resolution in the United States Congress was equivalent to a declaration of war. One nation cannot be at war, says Solicitor Penfield, so it must be assumed that Spain was at war with the United States.

It is the impression among officials here that the United States courts will decide that all the vessels captured have been lawfully taken, and that they shall be sold and the proceeds of their sales divided between the Government and the captors. The property of neutrals will, of course, be restored. The prisoners will be prisoners of war until released on parole or exchanged.

Spain can have no status in court in any of the cases, it is claimed. Owners may endeavor to restrain the confiscation of their property, but Spanish citizens cannot plead their citizenship to any profitable purpose. An appeal from the decision of the District Court will go at once to the Supreme Court.

At the leading embassies and legations opinion is somewhat divided as to the legality of the seizure of the Buena Ventura and such other ships as were taken prior to noon on Saturday.

The British and Austrian representatives, it is understood, will represent to the State Department that the capture of the Buena Ventura was unjustifiable. It is claimed that the cargo of the vessel belonged to British owners, who will seek to secure redress through the British Embassy here. The case is further complicated by the fact that the Spanish ship, with a British cargo, was carrying between two American ports, so that Americans participate to some extent if a loss occurs through the condemnation of the Buena Ventura as a prize. The diplomatic action will be confined, it is understood, to submitting the protest to the State Department. It then will be for the court to decide as to the weight of the protest.

In one high diplomatic quarter it is held that the state of war did not exist at the time of the capture, so that they cannot be considered war prizes. To sustain this view, it is pointed out that the course of Spain in severing diplomatic relations did not create a state of war. At present France and Venezuela have terminated their diplomatic relations, as a result of differences between them, but there is no war between France and Venezuela, and the termination of their diplomatic relations has never been regarded as an act of war by either party.

On the other hand, another leading Embassy holds that war now exists and has existed for several days. It is said in this quarter that the declaration of war which the President to-day recommended to Congress is purely formal, and cannot make the war more of a reality than it has been for the last three or four days. An official of this Embassy said:

"There are no exact rules in international law as to the precise moment when war begins. It is much like a street fight, which starts when the blows begin to be struck. In the present case, the blockade of Havana and the seizure of Spanish ships constitute blows which any nation would accept as meaning war."

It is pointed out in foreign quarters that the Spanish Government already has recognized the existence of war. This is contained in the notice published in the Official Gazette at Madrid, beginning with the phrase:

"A state of war being begun, &c."

This is somewhat offset, however, by the fact that Secretary Sherman's letter to foreign Governments, dated last Friday, notifying them of the position of the United States on contraband goods, blockades, &c., referred to the war as prospective, and not as already in existence.

PRIZES TAKEN OFF HAVANA.

The Wilmington and Porter Capture Schooners During the Night.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 24—Noon.—The Wilmington and Porter, when dawn broke, were both seen towing prizes in the shape of small schooners. The Wilmington's capture was laden with charcoal, and the Porter's, the Sophia, had rum and sugar aboard. They were both towed to Kew West.

The torpedo boat Porter, commanded by Lieut. Fremont, is doing great work, and if she keeps on at this rate, her crew will have no end of prize money to divide.

The Detroit's capture of the Catalina was effected while none of the other ships of the fleet were in sight; so the Spaniard is the Detroit's exclusive prize, and her crew will get all the prize money.

About 9 o'clock this morning, the New York proceeded several miles closer in shore. Not a breath of wind stirred the sea and the heat was terrible. Chaplain Royce held regular Sunday services and rendered sacred music, playing among other sacred airs "Onward Christian Soldier." Morro Castle and the City of Havana can be seen plainly through glasses.

LONDON, April 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Despite the reports from America, the forts at Havana have not opened fire yet upon the American fleet, which has never yet been within range. The Americans have not cut the cable to Key West. The Government is receiving telegrams via Jamaica and Bermuda."

COAL FOR THE FRENCH LINE.

Vessel Released at Philadelphia on the Ambassador's Protest.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, has filed representations with the State Department against the detention at Philadelphia of the Swedish merchant ship St. Andrew, laden with 3,300 tons of coal for use by the French mail steamship line running between St. Nazaire, France, and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

As a result the State Department has written a courteous letter to the French authorities stating that the detention of the St. Andrew was due to a misapprehension and that the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia has been ordered to release the ship. The French mail line steamers have been in the habit of stopping at Havana for coal, although this coaling station is now changed to St. Thomas. In order to replenish the stock, the St. Andrew was chartered to carry coal from Philadelphia to St. Thomas.

The Ambassador also stated that the French line would no longer stop at Havana for coal, but hereafter would coal at St. Thomas. With the assurance that the coal was not destined for Spanish uses, the State Department promptly brought about the release of the vessel.

THE MIGUEL JOVER IN PORT.

Admiral Sampson Says Key West Harbor Is Too Shallow for Her.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A telegram was received from Commander Forsyth at Key West this afternoon reporting the arrival of the gunboat Helena at that port this morning, bringing in the prize steamer Miguel Jover, from New Orleans for Havana.

Under date of the 24th inst., Admiral Sampson reported to the department from Key West as follows:

"Three Spanish steamers and a number of Spanish schooners have been captured and sent to Key West. The steamer sent this morning can barely get in, drawing twenty-four feet. If larger vessels fall into our hands, where shall they be sent? Torpedo boat or fast auxiliary will be constantly held at Key West to bring dispatches from the department."

Secretary Long sent a telegram to Admiral Sampson this afternoon authorizing him to use his discretion as to the disposition to be made of the larger craft which will fall into his hands, or, in other words, to send them wherever he thinks best.

Steamer Turned from Havana.

KEY WEST, April 25.—The Norwegian steamer Stero, from Tampico for Havana, with cattle, was turned back by the fleet, and came here.

Spanish Press Rumors.

MADRID, April 25.—The newspapers of this city and the provinces are filled with rumors of captures made by the war vessels of Spain or the United States, and with reports of the movements of the American warships, combined with patriotic utterances from all quarters of the kingdom.

SAY THE SHENANDOAH IS SAFE.

Her Liverpool Agents Discredit Report that She Has Been Captured.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—The agents in this city of the American four-masted ship Shenandoah, on her way to this port from San Francisco, declare there is not the slightest evidence to justify the reports in circulation to the effect that she has been captured by a Spanish warship.

They utterly discredit these reports, and protest against them, as drawing the attention of the Spaniards to their vessels.

SPANISH FLEET TO SAIL.

About to Leave Cape Verde Islands, It Is Said, but Its Destination Is Not Mentioned.

LONDON, April 26.—A special dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, dated yesterday, says:

"There is reason to believe the Spanish fleet sails to-day. It is exceedingly formidable, including, as it does, four first-class cruisers, six torpedo boats, and two armed transports.

"Since the arrival of the transport San Francisco, the latter has transshipped to the cruisers 2,000 tons of coal."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, dated Monday, says:

"Visiting the Spanish fleet has been forbidden, and no manoeuvring, target practice, or exercising whatever is proceeding. All the ships have been painted black since they arrived here. No shore leave is granted.

"The cruisers, including the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, have been all day coaling from the Ciudad-de-Cadiz. All the stores, medicines, and supplies in St. Vincent have been purchased to supply the squadron, and even passing vessels are laid under contribution. The bay is quite busy with launches and boats carrying stores, and the port is brilliantly illuminated all night with electric searchlights and signals.

"Two Portuguese men-of-war are here, and Gov. Gen. de Lacerdo is staying until the Spaniards depart. The Portuguese consider the Spanish fleet very strong, and believe that Spain will be victorious at the commencement, but that America's money will eventually triumph."

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 25.—The Spanish fleet is still here, but it is reported that the vessels sail from these islands to-morrow.

THE TEMERARIO.

Spanish Torpedo Gunboat Said to be at Buenos Ayres, Awaiting Orders.

LONDON, April 26.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Buenos Ayres, is still there, awaiting orders.

PORTUGAL MUST SOON DECIDE.

Will Have to Send the Spanish Fleet Away or Become Spain's Ally.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Navy Department is not troubled by rumors of the movements of the Spanish fleets. The long-talked-of policy of the Spaniards, to harry our coast, seems to have been indefinitely postponed, and the navy officials do not know what to make of the programme. They cannot understand the move behind the steady withdrawal of Spanish ships from western waters and the apparent effort to concentrate the fleets on the western and southern coast of Spain. The only activity that is visible in the Spanish fleets seems to be the same sort of activity that was displayed by Weyler in Cuba—the activity of the bulletin and dispatch.

As far as the Navy Department is aware, the Spaniards are still at anchor in the protected harbor of Porto Grande, in Portuguese territory. They will soon be forced out of this shelter by the demand of Portugal, or by the demand of this country upon the Portuguese Government.

If Portugal will not order the Spaniards out of their territorial jurisdiction, this country will not consent to that country allowing Spain to use her harbors as bases for their naval operations against the United States, or for purposes of espial upon the movements of our fleets. While it is admitted that Portugal can take whatever course she pleases—proclaim neutrality or make common cause with Spain—she must do one or the other pretty soon.

The Navy Department has dispatched several fast cruisers to watch the Spanish ships and fleets, so as to keep the department advised as to their movements. This is done to anticipate the cutting off of cable connections, and the shutting off of all news sources from the Spanish possessions. Cuba itself will soon be cut off from communication with Europe, and perhaps has been so cut off by this time, as the Mangrove, it is said, has been sent to drag for and sever the European line from the island. Very soon there will be no tidings of the movements of Spanish fleets save from the sight of the fleets themselves.

It is the plan of the department to send a fleet to European waters just as soon as the blockading operations in Cuba are completed and the regular army is landed on the island. The fleet formed for this purpose will probably be composed of the Flying Squadron, reinforced by several fast and powerful vessels, to make it a match for the Spanish fleet now rendezvousing at the Cape Verde Islands. It will probably seek the Spaniards at their present station or at the Canaries, or on their own coasts.

It is the determined policy of the navy to force the fighting, so as to end the war. The present course in Cuba seems to make for long delay, but the movements are credited as merely preliminary, and the real fighting will commence just as soon as the troops are landed in Cuba, and the blockade of the island effected.

In the work of preparing vessels for fighting the Navy Department is moving with great energy. The Atlanta is nearing completion, and her repairs will be finished inside of a month. The Chicago, also at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be ready within six weeks. Both vessels have been completely overhauled and rearmed with rapid-fire guns. They will add considerable strength and efficiency to the navy. The work of refitting ocean liners bought recently will all be completed this week, and a half dozen more cruisers will be added to our fleets.

Distinction and Difference.

Though the Kentucky was christened with water, the Kearsarge was sprung into nativity with a magnum of Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This favorite wine was served at the luncheon commemorating the occasion. Moet & Chandon, the choice of connoisseurs, is a feature at all prominent banquets and society gatherings.—Adv.

THE AUDAZ ORDERED TO QUIT.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The British Admiral in command of this station, Rear Admiral Claude E. Buckle, has ordered the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Audaz, which has been undergoing extensive repairs here, owing to damage which she sustained while on her way to Spain, to leave this port before 6 A. M. to-morrow, owing to the proclamation of neutrality issued by the British Government.

There is little doubt in naval circles here that the Audaz will go to Ferrol or Cadiz from here, as a considerable quantity of her war equipments has still to be placed on board of her before she can be pronounced ready for active service. Her sister boat, the Osado, which towed her here from Waterford, into which port they put after the Audaz was damaged, went to Ferrol from Queenstown to be fitted with the equipments not furnished by their English builders.

In view of the outbreak of hostilities, the dock company at Cork which has been repairing the torpedo boat, has rushed work day and night on the small craft.

Since Friday her Spanish crew has been in high spirits, continually waving bunting and handkerchiefs, or otherwise expressing satisfaction at the prospect of taking part in the naval movements of Spain.

FLEET REPORTED OFF HAITI.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 25.—A Haitian coasting vessel which has just arrived here reports having sighted five warships, painted dark gray, passing the Mole St. Nicholas, the western point of the northern part of Haiti, on Saturday last.

The correspondent of The Associated Press was unable to verify the statement, and he was also unable to obtain any definite information regarding the nationality of the ships alleged to have been seen by the coaster.

Maritime Exchange Rumor.

It was reported on the Maritime Exchange yesterday morning that the Spanish battleship Pelayo and three torpedo boats were on their way to the North Atlantic Coast. Where the rumor originated could not be traced, and there was no way of verifying it.

FOOTE FIRED ON AT MATANZAS.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25.—The United States torpedo boat Foote, Lieut. W. L. Rodgers commanding, has the honor of having been the target for the first shots fired by the Spaniards at the American flag during the war just commenced. The firing occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, while the torpedo boat was taking soundings in the harbor of Matanzas. She was then within two or three hundred yards of the shore. Suddenly a Spanish masked battery, on the east side of the harbor and not far distant from the Foote, fired three shots at the torpedo boat. They all went wide of the mark, and the Foote returned leisurely to the Cincinnati, where she reported the result of her soundings, and then announced that she had been fired upon. The Cincinnati was anxious to steam in instantly and reduce the Spanish batteries, but she was not permitted to do so.

No captures are reported by the fleet off Matanzas. It is alleged that two Spanish gunboats were seen inshore, but the report could not be verified. Early this morning the Morro Castle batteries again opened fire on the fleet, but without the slightest effect. There have been no causalties in Admiral Sampson's fleet, and not a single shot has been fired against the batteries.

HELENA'S QUARTERMASTER DEAD.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25.—Quartermaster Johansen of the prize crew of the gunboat Helena, who accidentally shot himself yesterday, his revolver dropping from its holster, died this morning. The accident occurred on board the Miguel Jover, the Spanish steamer captured by the gunboat.

BRITISH SHIPS ASSEMBLING.

Several British warships have been ordered to the West Indies, owing to the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Spain. The Renown, the flagship of Admiral Sir John Fisher, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, is at Bermuda. The other vessels of the squadron have left for the South under sealed orders, and it is possible that the warships sighted off the Island of Haiti yesterday are those of the British fleet, and not Spaniards, as was reported.

The Pallas left Bermuda last Thursday and the Talbot left shortly afterward. The Indefatigable had been ordered to Halifax, but as soon as she reached that port she was ordered to Bermuda. The gunboat Alert left Bermuda on Friday and several other war vessels were sent to join the departing squadron.

WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Newspaper writers and publishers may be informed very soon, and some of them in a summary way, that it is not safe to publish everything you know. If the army regulations and the precedents are adhered to, the enterprising writer or publisher who gives information that may be of use to the enemy may find himself subject to the infliction of the extreme penalty if he fall into the hands of a court-martial.

The existence of an old war law is apt to be overlooked in times of peace; but since 1806, or perhaps earlier, there has been in the regulations of the army this stringent provision:

"Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the General or a court-martial."

The Adjutant General of the army has not yet directed attention to this regulation, which is now No. 46, but in August, 1861, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, then the Adjutant General of the United States, after reciting the article, called public attention to it in these words:

"Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing, or telegraphing respecting operations of the army or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts by which intelligence shall be directly or indirectly given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be and the same are absolutely prohibited, and from and after the date of this order persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the Fifty-seventh Article of war."

Gen. Corbin has not yet found occasion to renew this order of his predecessor, but there is no doubt that if it shall be found that too much enterprise is displayed in telling the Spanish foe of the contemplated movement of United States forces the article of war upon which it is based will be put in force to restrain interference with the success of military operations.

There is no record in the War Department of the shooting of any newspaper man for violating the order, but there are some histories of men who were hurried out of camp in disgrace and with warnings to be in no hurry to return under penalty of distressing results.

New rails, hard-coal engines, roadbed oiled, no dust, additional express trains, Long Island R. R.—Adv.

A MOVE ON HAVANA

Plans Making for Landing a Body of Regulars to Co-operate with Insurgents.

"BANDO" TO BE PLACED AROUND BLANCO.

Fear of Spanish Atrocities Leads to the Discussion of an Aggressive Movement.

Desire to Afford Relief to the Reconcentrados Also Suggests that Prompt Measures Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The invasion of Cuba will not be deferred until the volunteer army can be organized. It is probable it will begin soon, perhaps by the end of this week, or the first of next. It will be commenced by the regular army in as large a body as can be transported to the island at one time.

The plans, as first given in THE TIMES some time ago, remain practically unchanged. A landing will be effected on the northern coast, and the first effort of the army will be devoted to uniting our forces with the Cuban forces and relieving the distress of the reconcentrados.

Several points of the coast have been considered. To make the quickest junction with Gomez a landing will be made probably at Cardenas or east of that point, which is the extreme eastern limit of the blockade. A force at or near Matanzas, even, soon would be able, if it could maintain itself and advance some little distance into the interior, to join Gomez and relieve thousands of the sufferers.

Any point near Havana or on the southern coast is not now considered. The southern coast is not suitable for landings, and it would require too large a force to effect a landing at or near Havana. A point to the west of the capital, either Cabanas or Bahia Honda, would be, perhaps, the most suitable, all things considered, as it would be easier of access by land forces, and consequently easier to defend against attack by the Spaniards. It also would be within reach of the revolutionists in Pinar del Rio.

A "Bando" for the Spaniards.

Probably the first force to land would consist of something like 8,000 or 10,000 men. It safely could be much smaller. With the fleet to support it, it would have no difficulty in maintaining itself against any Spanish attack, should the Spaniards venture beyond Havana Province, which is not probable.

The force of United States troops would soon be joined by several thousand Cuban soldiers and by several thousand Cuban volunteers, who would be armed and drilled.

The immediate effect of such a landing in Cuba would be, it is thought by army officers, to drive the Spaniards still closer together within the lines. It would be equal to a "bando," with the participants reversed, and the Spaniards would find themselves suddenly converted into reconcentrados shut within their fortified lines without food and supplies.

The only way such a situation could be relieved would be by a sally and a battle, or by surrendering. Before the former expedient would be attempted the Americans would be reinforced by the remainder of the regular army, and with the Cuban troops, would be at least 20,000 strong, and able to defy any army that Blanco could lead against their lines.

Gomez and Garcia Ready.

Gomez and Garcia are fully aware of the plan of the Americans, as far as it affects their present course. These Cuban leaders are ready to join the troops of the United States, and are ready to put a great many more men in the field, if arms and ammunition be furnished them by this country. Many officers think that this would be at once the most economical and most expeditious way of bringing the revolution to a close. It would draw the lines so close about the Spanish troops that resistance soon would be impossible.

There continues to be great opposition to the policy of delay in the conduct of the war. Many military men believe that while it would be possible to keep the fleet along the coast and starve the Spaniards into subjection, such a policy would be fully as disastrous to the Cubans who are within the Spanish lines. It might be possible to relieve many of these by forcing the troops into the interior at some point like Cardenas, Matanzas, or Cabanas, but still many thousands would be kept within the Spanish lines and would be subject to greater hardships than they have yet endured.

Probable Spanish Atrocities.

An officer, speaking of this matter to-day, said:

"I expect to hear of the greatest atrocities committed in Cuba within the next few weeks. The Spanish soldiers, driven to desperation by the deliberate policy of starvation that we seem to be following, will not stop at any crime or outrage. The past history of the island will not furnish parallels to the scene that even now may be enacting in the Spanish lines.

"When the curtain rises from the part of the island now in the hands of Spain I expect to see a picture that will cause a shudder to run throughout the civilized world.

"Knowing full well, as we do, that these untold crimes may be enacted in the island by the infuriated Spaniards, I think we are doing wrong to delay the advance on Havana. The blow to be merciful must be quick."

The War Department, however, does not feel inclined to risk much at present in landing troops in small numbers on the island. It wants to give the volunteers some time to prepare, and proposes that when the new forces are beginning to be welded into something like cohesion the regulars shall be thrown into Cuba as an advance guard to be followed up by the volunteers, the two branches of the army then to march through from coast to coast.

This seems to be the policy of the War Department, but it is probable that a more decisive and more energetic plan will be adopted, and the regular army be sent to the island at once to begin the work of redeeming Cuba.

Utility of the Pacific Blockade.

Those officers who are intrusted with the plan of campaign against Spain say that if the programme prepared for conducting the warfare does not try the patience of those who long for firing to begin at Havana and Matanzas, in due time it will be seen that the fire is being withheld to good purpose. It was not expected that all would be done in a week or two weeks. For a few days the blockade of the Cuban ports may not cause any apparent distress, but about the time that the Spanish forces are beginning to worry over the presence of the enemy that cannot be dislodged, the United States Army will be ready to make a movement to occupy a base of operations on the island. The landing and occupation promise to furnish the people with stirring information. That a landing party is contemplated is unquestionably true.

Why War Was Declared.

War was formally declared to-day by Congress. The bill for that purpose was passed by the House by a unanimous vote almost immediately after its introduction, and by the Senate in a closed session lasting two hours.

There was no question with the Administration that a state of war existed without the declaration of the fact by the Congress, but in order to meet any argument that might be offered because of the absence of a declaration, the general desire of both houses of Congress to have the fact legally declared was accepted as prudent and likely to relieve the Administration and the country of possible embarrassment. By Spain's admission, in the correspondence published to-day as having been conducted with Minister Woodford, the existence of war was acknowledged by Spain April 21, the day of the receipt of the ultimatum from President McKinley.

One reason given to the President for requesting a declaration of war was that unless war was declared legally, he would not be justified in calling for volunteers as authorized by the bill recently passed to permit him to call for 125,000 men in case of war.

The talk about forming a camp here of volunteers to the number of 30,000 men has been very vigorously discouraged at the War Department. Old officers of the army say that it would be bad for everybody concerned except those political officers who would lean heavily upon Congress for preferment and protection. When the men were once in camp, and discipline became irksome, appeals would be made over the heads of officers to members of the Senate and the House. The Congress would be continually, in spite of itself, undertaking to run the army as well as make laws.

"The further away from Washington we can keep the big camps," said an officer, "the better for the army and the country." The presence of so many thousands of men would prove beneficial to the city in a business way, and would attract a large number of visitors, but the army people do not consider these good reasons for subjecting an army to the baleful direction of the National Legislature.

NO NEWS OF THE PARIS.

Lloyds Without Intelligence of the Liner at Six O'Clock This Morning.

LONDON, April 26.—Lloyds had received no news of the American liner Paris up to 6 o'clock this morning.

British Coal Contracts Canceled.

MADRID, April 25.—A dispatch from Barcelona says the canceling of coal contracts by British firms will lead to a paralysis of the local manufactures. The anti-British feeling, therefore, is receiving accentuation. A council of officers has been appointed to advise the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen rapidly in the Rocky Mountain districts, and has risen in the central valleys and the East.

It is still cloudy in the North Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and Upper Ohio Valley, and has again clouded in the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys. Scattered showers have fallen throughout the same districts. The weather is generally clear in other portions of the country. There has been a rapid rise in temperature in the Rocky Mountain districts and the West Gulf States. It is colder on Middle Atlantic Coast and in the Central Mississippi Valley. Cloudy and threatening weather, favorable for local showers, bids fair to continue in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail.

It will be somewhat cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest, with only slight changes in other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	56	50	51
6 A. M.	54	48	51
9 A. M.	62	48	54
12 M.	70	49	56
3 P. M.	72	45	52
6 P. M.	61	47	52
9 P. M.	64	45	50
12 P. M.	61	45	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is [illegible] feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51¾
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 18[illegible]	62
Corresponding date for [illegible] 20 years	51

The maximum temperature yesterday was 50 degrees, at 1 P. M.; the minimum was 45 degrees, at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .86, and at 8 P. M. .94.

A Word Fitly Spoken

is the praise awarded the New York Central by experienced travelers for the excellence of its passenger service.—Adv.

THE GOVERNORS NOTIFIED

Dispatch from the Secretary of War Concerning Troops Considered Entirely Misleading.

NO "MUSTERING" INTO SERVICE

Major Morrison Expounds the Volunteer Law—Governors Can Have Nothing to Do with Enlisting Men—Status of Volunteers Defined.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following is a copy of the telegram sent to each of the Governors of the States and Territories informing them what will be expected under the President's call for troops:

"The number of troops from your State under the call of the President dated April 23, 1898, will be ——.

After designating the number of troops by regiments, troops and batteries, the telegram continues:

"It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State Militia shall be used as far as their number will permit for the reason that they are armed, equipped, and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, &c., you have and what additional you will require. Please also state when troops will be ready for muster to the United States service. Details to follow by mail."

"It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State Militia shall be used as far as their number will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped, and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, &c., you have and what additional you will require. Please also state when troops will be ready for muster into the United States service. Details to follow by mail."

This dispatch was signed by the Secretary of War. Its terms are considered by many army officials as entirely misleading, because it seems to say what the Secretary of War did not have in his mind, and apparently takes the position that some of the officers of the National Guard have taken in respect to the status of that body of State troops.

Mr. Alger's Dispatch Explained.

It is not the purpose of the President, or of the Secretary of War, or of any one in authority here to use the regiments of the National Guard "as far as their number will permit," but it is the purpose of the War Department to use the regiments of the National Guard as far as the regiments can be kept intact by reason of the individual enlistment of their members. If the individual members do not enlist the regiments will not be "mustered" into the United States service. The status of the militia ends with the enlistment and the new status of the volunteer force begins. The enlistment will be as thorough and as serious as if the men were enlisting in the regular army. The use of the word "muster" is likewise misleading. It was used for traditional reasons. It is heary with age, and has al[illegible], but was never used in so erroneous a sense as in this dispatch. Bodies of troops are mustered into service. Individuals are enlisted. The National Guard will not be mustered into the service, but will be enlisted through its individual members into the volunteer forces.

There have not yet been issued by the department instructions for the actual work of enlisting the troops called for, but Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has prepared an elaborate letter of details, based upon the President's proclamation and upon the volunteer law passed by Congress on the 22d, and also upon the provisions of the Hull bill for the reorganization of the army. The purpose of the circular letter is to set in motion at once the machinery of the enlistment in every State. Recruiting stands will be established, men assigned to take charge of them and to get together sufficient troops for the formation of the regiments, and to send them on as rapidly as possible to the general rendezvous.

Enlistments Not in Governor's Hands.

The telegram sent out to-day, as well as the previous statements given unofficially from the department, may have led the Governors to think that the enlistment will be left in their hands. Such is very far from being true. The Governors of the States will have nothing whatever to do with it. The Secretary will send out to-morrow morning this circular letter prepared by Assistant Secretary Meicklejohn, which establishes three or less recruiting stations in each State, assigns a surgeon and two civilians to enlist men for the volunteer army, and gives general and specific directions for all the work of enlistment, getting the recruits into the general rendezvous, forming them into regiments, &c. All that will be left for the Governors to do will be to appoint the company and regimental officers after sufficient men have been enlisted to form a regiment of volunteers. Full opportunity will be given to the National Guard to maintain their present organizations so far as the personnel is concerned by enlisting individually in the force being organized. If they do not come forward in sufficient numbers the regiments will be formed of enlisted men from all quarters, as they can be brought together. The regiment will probably be the only formation created in the States at present. No brigades or divisions will be organized in all probability until the forces are concentrated somewhere in the South, to be further organised into larger military bodies. This defers the question of the selection of the higher officers. It also takes it entirely out of the hands of the Governors and makes of it a purely military matter. These officers will be selected by the President, probably upon the suggestion of the War Department and the General-in-Chief.

Actual Work of Enlistment.

It is expected that the actual work of enlistment will be begun in some of the States by Thursday, and in all by the end of this week. It is usual to have the enlisting stations in charge of army officers, but in this case, as the army men are employed elsewhere, the work will be intrusted to civilians. The surgeon will make the physical examination, and the two other civilians will see that the recruits sign the enlisting contract, and arrange for their transportation to the rendezvous. In explaining the purpose of the telegram to the Governors, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn said to-day that its main object was to put the Governors in notice that their States would be required to furnish so many men, and to ascertain from them what each State will need in the way of arms, equipments, blankets, tents, &c.

Volunteer Law Defined.

Major J. N. Morrison of the Judge Advocate General's office said this afternoon, in speaking unofficially of the organization of the volunteer army and the instructions from the office of the Secretary of War:

"The act provides that in time of war the volunteer army and the regular army are two branches of the United States Army, on an equal footing with each other in every respect, and that during war both together compose the United States Army. The enlisted men are obtained in the same way in both branches; that is, by voluntary contracts of enlistment made by each man for himself. The officers also are obtained in the same way in both branches; that is, by appointment. The appointments, however, are not all made by the same person. The President appoints all the officers in the regular branch, and a portion of those of the volunteer branch. It is provided that the Governors shall appoint some of the officers in the volunteer branch. It is a case where the law provides that the Governor of a State shall appoint an officer of the United States.

"There is no provision in the law for any State, or for the Governor or for any other officer of a State, to enlist any of the men of either branch of the United States Army; or for them to have anything to do with raising either branch of it, except that the

Governors are to appoint certain designated officers of the volunteer branch when it is raised.

"The United States, through the War Department, raises the regular branch, and there is no law providing that it shall not raise the volunteer branch, or that any State shall raise it. The Governors of States have no more authority to raise the volunteer branch of the United States Army than they have to raise the regular branch of it, and it is not likely that any of the States has a single dollar in the Treasury that can be lawfully used for the purpose of raising either branch of the army. If the Governors of States should be asked now to raise troops for either the regular or volunteer branch of the United States Army, some of them would probably have to call their Legislatures together to appropriate money and make other provision therefor; and some would raise questions as to whether the State or State officers (except the Governors in the matter of appointing referred to) were intended to have anything to do with raising the volunteers.

The Only Recognition of the Militia.

"The first proviso to Section 6 of the Volunteer act recognizes that at least some of the States have State militia organizations, and it is assumed that some of the members of these organizations will enlist in the volunteer army, and it is assumed that the members of some of these organizations may come to the United States recruiting officers 'in a body as members of a company and enlist in the volunteer army in a body,' and it is provided that when they do this their military officers may be appointed as officers for the organization they constitute in the volunteer army. That is, if the men constituting a militia organization withdraw from it all at once, and all come and enlist together in the volunteer army of the United States, they have a right to expect that the men who were their officers in the militia organization they had belonged to will be appointed as United States volunteer officers for the volunteer organization they will constitute in that establishment.

"There is nothing in the act that can be construed to provide that any State organization shall be transferred as a State organization into the United States service—'mustered in,' as the State volunteer organizations of 1861 to 1865 were—and if the militia officers are not appointed as volunteer officers, or if they are appointed and do not accept, they will remain militia officers. But if they are appointed and do accept, they will probably have to resign as militia officers. If they do not resign, they will simply hold two offices—one in the State militia and one in the United States Army."

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Quotas of Troops That Are Demanded from the States and Territories.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The War Department has issued a call on the States for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. The following are the quotas:

Alabama, two regiments of infantry and one battalion.
Arkansas, two regiments of infantry.
California, two regiments of infantry, two battalions, and four heavy batteries.
Colorado, one regiment of infantry and one light battery.
Connecticut, one regiment of infantry, one light battery, and two heavy batteries.
Delaware, one regiment of infantry.
Florida, one regiment of infantry.
Georgia, two regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
Illinois, seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.
Indiana, four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
Iowa, three regiments of infantry and two light batteries.
Kansas, three regiments of infantry.
Kentucky, three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
Louisiana, two regiments of infantry.
Maine, one regiment of infantry and one heavy battery.
Maryland, one regiment of infantry and four heavy batteries.
Massachusetts, four regiments of infantry and three heavy batteries.
Michigan, four regiments of infantry.
Minnesota, three regiments of infantry.
Mississippi, two regiments of infantry.
Missouri, five regiments of infantry and one light battery.
Montana, one regiment of infantry.
Nebraska, two regiments of infantry.
New Hampshire, one regiment of infantry.
New Jersey, three regiments of infantry.
New York, twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.
North Carolina, two regiments of infantry and one heavy battery.
Ohio, six regiments of infantry, four light batteries, and two squadrons of cavalry.
Oregon, one regiment of infantry.
Pennsylvania, ten regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries.
Rhode Island, one regiment of infantry.
South Carolina, one regiment of infantry, one battalion, and one heavy battery.
Tennessee, three regiments of infantry.
Texas, three regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.
Utah, one troop of cavalry and two light batteries.
Vermont, one regiment of infantry.
Virginia, three regiments of infantry.
Washington, one regiment of infantry.
West Virginia, one regiment of infantry.
Wisconsin, three regiments of infantry.
Wyoming, one battalion and one troop of cavalry.
District of Columbia, one battalion.
North Dakota, five troops of cavalry.
South Dakota, seven troops of cavalry.
Idaho, two troops of cavalry.
Nevada, one troop of cavalry.
Arizona, two troops of cavalry.
New Mexico, four troops of cavalry.
Oklahoma, one troop of cavalry.

The rendezvous for the troops to be mustered into the service of the volunteer army in the various States and Territories have been designated by Secretary Alger as follows:

Alabama, Mobile; Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco; Colorado, Denver; Connecticut, Niantic.
Delaware, Wilmington.
Florida, Tampa.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Pendleton; Illinois, Springfield; Indiana, Evansville; Iowa, Davenport.
Kansas, Kansas City; Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maine, Portland; Maryland, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Springfield, Boston, and Ocean Service; Michigan, Detroit; Minnesota, La Crosse; Mississippi, Jackson; Missouri, St. Louis; Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Omaha; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Concord; New Jersey, Jersey City; New York, Peekskill; North Carolina, Raleigh; North Dakota, Fargo.
Ohio, Columbus; Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Mt. Gretna.
Rhode Island, Providence.
South Carolina, Charleston; South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville; Texas, Houston.
Utah, Ogden.
Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Tacoma; West Virginia, Martinsburg; Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Wyoming, Cheyenne.
Arizona, Phoenix.
New Mexico, Albuquerque.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City.
District of Columbia, Washington.

For the purpose of recruiting for the volunteer as well as for the regular army the department will designate in each State and Territory several cities where recruiting under the direction of army officers will be carried on. The Hull bill, which, it is expected, will become a law to-morrow, will provide for the increase of the regular army on a war footing to about 60,000 men. In addition to these recruiting stations it is expected that the War Department will designate boards of army officers, who will go from place to place in the State, engaged in recruiting duty.

ENLISTMENTS AT HARVARD.

Inroads Made in the Athletic Material of the University.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25.—Harvard's enlistments in the various branches of service in the war with Spain have already made inroads on the university's athletic material. Ex-Capt. Goodrich, C. C. Bull, and L. Coleman of the 'Varsity crew squad left Cambridge to-night for Washington, where they hope to get commissions for service in the auxiliary fleet.

Four men who would probably have been included in the make up of the so-called Weld 'Varsity crew are enlisted in the militia and will have to stop rowing. They are A. P. O. Brinson, '98; R. O. Hodges, '00; Hugh Bancroft, '98, and T. W. Pierce, 1900. The Faculty will decide at their meeting to-morrow just what relaxation of the rules may be made for the students who enlist.

John A. Logan Raises a Regiment.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The War Department got notice to-day that John A. Logan, son of the late Senator Logan, had raised a cavalry regiment which he offered to the Government under his own command. It is hoped that this can be accepted as part of the quota of men to be furnished by Illinois.

Ambassador Draper's Son Enlists.

HOPEDALE, Mass., April 25.—Arthur Draper, third son of Ambassador Draper, a graduate of Yale and a Harvard post-graduate student, has enlisted as a private in Battery A. His father enlisted as a private in the civil war, but went out as a commissioned officer.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET

Lieut. Fremont of the Porter Lands in Cuba at Night and Gets Valuable Information.

MORRO CASTLE LIGHT FLASHES

Admiral Sampson Handicapped in the Blockade by Inability to Anchor—Vigilance of the Ships Never Surpassed.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 25—10 A. M.—The early morning hours to-day were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner Iolanthe of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. She was just out of Matanzas. No shots have been fired since yesterday morning on either side.

The Dolphin and the converted yacht Eagle arrived from Key West this morning. The Dolphin carried the officers and prize crews who had been placed on the steamer Pedro and the schooner Antonio. All were glad to get back, although they said they had had no trouble with their prizes.

The torpedo boat Porter made a daring trip to the shore under cover of darkness last night, and Lieut. Fremont, her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information. The blockade continues under beautiful weather conditions.

The flagship returned to the blockade line about 6:30 o'clock last evening, after an uneventful trip. Nothing of importance apparently had occurred during her absence. When darkness came on last night Morro Castle showed a powerful searchlight and flashed it nervously around the horizon. Another short searchlight also was seen. It looked to be from the direction of the Santa Clara batteries, to the westward of El Morro.

The searchlight itself could not be distinguished, only its rays being visible. This is due either to the extremely low position of the light or to its distance from the blockade line. The Morro light is placed higher, and is an excellent light. Last night was the first time these searchlights have been used. What benefit they will be to the Spaniards no one knows. They may possibly induce the batteries to expend some more ammunition in futile shots at the fighting squadron, but the blockade continues as before, searchlights or no searchlights, as, of course, they do not reach far enough to show our ships.

If any ships run the blockade they will have to run a gantlet of vigilance that has never been surpassed. The alertness of the officers and men continues at the same pitch as was exhibited the first night the squadron arrived. Admiral Sampson is more handicapped in his blockade than were the naval commanders during the civil war. In many cases they were able to anchor, while Admiral Sampson's fleet is obliged to drift around in a two-knot current, with no stationary shore light for a guide. It is believed that every steamer which has attempted to enter Havana since the blockade begun has been captured.

One of the sights of yesterday was the handling of the torpedo boat Cushing by Naval Cadet Boyd, the only survivor of the Maine with the fleet. Lieut. Gleaves, commander of the Cushing, spent the better part of the day on the flagship. During his absence Cadet Boyd handled the Cushing with a dash and skill that was remarkable, considering the fact that he was assigned to her only yesterday and had never handled a torpedo boat before, and all this in sight of Morro Castle, in the shadow of which lies what is left of the Maine.

NOTICE TO SHIPPING MEN.

Vessels Not Allowed to Pass Sandy Hook at Night—Street Cleaning Department Affected.

The grim fact that war exists was brought home to shipping men here yesterday when Col. H. M. Adams of the Engineer Corps issued the following regulations for the navigation of the southern entrance of New York Harbor:

Submarine mines having been placed in position in connection with the defenses of New York, the following regulations for safe navigation by friendly vessels and for the protection of the defenses are hereby established by authority of the Secretary of War:

1. No vessel will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook or the Narrows between the hours of sunset and sunrise. During this interval vessels must not approach within three miles of Coney Island, Gedney Channel, Sandy Hook, or the Narrows.
2. Patrol boats will be stationed above and below the defenses. These boats are authorized to stop vessels to inquire into their character, or to instruct them how to pass through the mine fields. The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly obeyed.
3. Sailing vessels, and all small vessels drawing three feet or less, can pass safely through any part of the channels during the day time.
4. Steam vessels must pass at slow speed through a special channel, which will be marked by buoys.
5. Vessels are warned that if they disregard these regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage, and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries.

This order first of all will seriously interfere with the system of garbage disposition in force in the Street Cleaning Department, whose scows are always sent out at night.

The Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning said yesterday afternoon that he was in correspondence with the naval officer in charge of the harbor concerning the matter. But he said the department would for the present make no attempt to send its scows out at night.

"We believe the War Department's orders are good ones," he said, "and there will be no friction between this department and the military authorities. We now send scows out with the tide, so that when they are dumped the refuse will not be carried back to shore. If we are compelled to go out during the day we shall have to hold our scows outside for the tide. Just how we will arrange it I don't know, but I guess we'll get through with it in some way."

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Five Spaniards Signify Their Intention of Joining the Army.

Among the applicants for enlistment in the National Volunteer Reserves yesterday were five Spaniards, only one of whom claimed to be an American citizen. They said they had been living here eight years. They were sent up to the City Hall to declare before the proper authorities their intention of becoming citizens, and will probably enlist in the regular army at once.

Enrollment papers containing about 500 names were received at the Reserve Headquarters yesterday from Michigan. New York State, however, still heads the enrollment list, because of the immense enrollment in this city. The number of persons who have volunteered their services in case of need approaches now 300,000.

Enrollment headquarters for the Second Regiment have been opened at 117 East Fourteenth Street, Fifth Avenue Hotel news stand, 264 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 253 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and 68 Broad Street.

Sir Bryan Leighton, a cavalry officer in her Majesty's service, yesterday volunteered his services to the reserve.

At the reserve recruiting office at 191 Sands Street, Brooklyn, 1,641 men have been enrolled by Capt. William H. Collyer. Capt. Noah L. Cocheu, at the Washington Street office, has 700 names on his rolls. The work of organizing a Brooklyn regiment will begin to-day. Another recruiting office was opened yesterday on Bedford Avenue.

POWDER WORKS WELL GUARDED.

The Du Pont Company at Wilmington Adds Extra Guards.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 25.—In view of the war with Spain and the possibility of depredations on this country by Spanish spies in their efforts to harass the Government, the Du Pont Powder Company has taken extraordinary precaution to defend its works against such possible dangers. For many years the big powder mills on the Brandywine have been guarded by one watchman during the day and one during the night. Yesterday a force of ten armed watchmen was put on and stood on guard all night.

Six men guarded the yards in front of the mills to-day. This increased force will prevail until the mills turn out all the powder contracted for by the Government. As the Duponts control the main supply of powder for the Government, any forced disaster to them would seriously cripple the Administration in its war with Spain.

HEALTH CIRCULAR FOR CUBA.

Surgeon General G. M. Sternberg Issues Instructions to Medical Officers of the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Anticipating the service the army will be called upon to perform in Cuba, Surgeon Gen. George M. Sternberg of the army has issued a circular of instruction to medical officers, giving directions for obtaining the highest sanitary conditions in camp life. The circular is as follows:

"In time of war a great responsibility rests upon medical officers of the army, for the result of a campaign may depend upon the sanitary measures adopted or neglected by the Commanding Generals of armies in the field. The medical officer is responsible for proper recommendations relating to the protection of the health of the troops in camp or in garrison, and it is believed that, as a rule, medical officers of the United States Army are well informed as to the necessary measures of prophylaxis and the serious results which infallibly follow a neglect of these measures, especially when unacclimated troops are called on for service in a tropical or semi-tropical country during the sickly season. In Cuba our army will have to contend not only with malarial fevers and the usual camp diseases, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, and dysentery, but they will be more or less exposed in localities where yellow fever is epidemic and under conditions extremely favorable for the development of an epidemic among unacclimated troops. In view of this danger, the attention of medical officers and of all others responsible for the health of our troops in the field is invited to the following recommendations:

"When practicable, camps should be established on high and well drained ground, not previously occupied.

"Camps should be changed to fresh grounds every ten days or oftener.

"Sinks should be dug before a camp is occupied, or as soon after as practicable.

"The surface of foecal matter should be covered with fresh earth or quicklime or ashes three times a day.

"New sinks should be dug and old ones filled when contents of old ones are two feet from surface of ground.

"Every man should be punished who fails to make use of the sinks.

"All kitchen refuse should be promptly buried and perfect sanitary police maintained.

"Troops should drink only boiled or filtered water and coffee or tea (hot or cold) except where spring water can be obtained which is pronounced to be wholesome by a medical officer.

"Every case of fever should receive prompt attention. If albumen is found in the urine of a patient with fever, it should be considered suspicious (of yellow fever) and he should be placed in an isolated tent. The discharges of patients with fever should always be disinfected at once with a solution of carbolic acid, (5 per cent.,) or of chloride of lime, (six ounces to a gallon of water,) or with milk of lime made from quicklime.

"Whenever a case of yellow fever occurs in camp the troops should be promptly moved to a fresh camping ground located a mile or more from the infected camp. No doubt typhoid fever, camp diarrhoea, and probably yellow fever are frequently communicated to soldiers in camp through the agency of flies, which swarm about foecal matter and filth of all kinds, deposited upon the ground, or in shallow pits, and directly convey infectious germs attached to their feet or contained in their excreta to the food which is exposed while being prepared at the camp kitchens or while being served in the mess tent. It is for this reason that a strict sanitary police is so important; also because the water supply may be contaminated in the same way or by surface drainage.

"If it can be avoided, marches should not be made in the hottest part of the day—from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"When called upon for duty at night or early in the morning a cup of hot coffee should be taken.

"It is unsafe to eat heartily or drink freely when greatly fatigued or overheated. Ripe fruit may be eaten in moderation, but green or overripe fruit will give rise to bowel complaints. Food should be thoroughly cooked and free from fermentation or putrefactive changes.

"In decidedly malarious localities from three to five grains of quinine may be taken in the early morning as a prophylactic, but the taking of quinine as a routine practice should only be recommended under exceptional circumstances.

"Light woolen underclothing should be worn, and when a soldier's clothing or bedding becomes damp from exposure to rain or heavy dew the first opportunity should be taken to dry it in the sun or by the fire."

ARMY OFFICER A DESERTER.

Lieut. Joseph Drips Dropped for Absence Without Leave.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Second Lieut. Joseph Drips, Eighth Infantry, having been absent from duty without leave for three months, has been dropped from the rolls of the Army for desertion, to date from April 17.

COMMANDER HARRISON TO WED.

Illinois Naval Militia Officer Will Marry Before He Goes to War.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Commander Edward H. Harrison of the Naval Militia will probably be married before he enters the service of the United States as a naval officer. He has taken out a marriage license to wed Miss Ellen D. Howard, a Chicago girl, and it is the understanding of his friends that the wedding will take place in this city within a few days.

Commander Harrison is an Annapolis man, and it has been said has been promised the command of a coast defense monitor.

POLICE BOARD'S ACTION.

No Leaves of Absence Except to Enlist in the Army or Navy.

The Police Board at a meeting yesterday passed a resolution rescinding all leaves of absence granted prior to Friday last, and the board also requested that no leave be granted from this time, unless the Chief thinks it absolutely necessary. This order wipes out all vacations hitherto granted, but does not affect leave granted to those policemen who want to enlist in the army or navy. The only leave of this kind so far granted has been to Policeman Dwyer, who was formerly in the navy, and who went as mate on the United States steamship Panther.

Policeman Philip K. Sweet of the East Twenty-second Street Station applied for leave yesterday. He was formerly a private in the United States cavalry, and desires to re-enlist in that branch of the regular army.

A number of other policemen also put in applications yesterday. They were: Policemen George W. Stevenson of the West Twentieth Street Station, Frank J. Glynn of King's Bridge Station; Charles M. Fuller of Madison Street Station, James Nerney of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, Arthur N. Wenn of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, Martin Cahill of the Church Street Station, Edward J. Dempsey of Old Slip, Edward M. Powers, a deckhand on the Patrol, and Roundsman Edward J. Burke of the Church Street Station. Burke was a marine on the warship El Cid during the Brazilian revolution.

Court Employes Going to War.

The Magistrates of the Borough of Manhattan met last night in the West Side Court, and the question of pay for employes of the court who may go to the front came of the ourt who may go to the front came up. Four men have already expressed their intention of volunteering. They are Daniel P. Sullivan, Martin O. Galvin, and Henry Merz, members of the National Guard, and James G. Dyer of the Irish Volunteers. The Magistrates decided to allow them full pay should they be called out.

Sons of Benjamin Take Action.

Baron Lodge, Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, passed a resolution at its last meeting saying that if any members enlist for the war their names will be kept in good standing on the books, and should any be killed their families or other persons designated will receive all the benefits and endowments to which they are entitled.

Johns Hopkins Students Drill.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—President Gillman of the Johns Hopkins University announced to-day that if any of the students desired to enlist in the land or naval forces of the Government during hostilities their absence would not affect their academic standing. Almost immediately after the posting of the notice a company of fifty men was formed. They will begin drilling to-morrow in the gymnasium cage and be in readiness to respond to a further call for volunteers.

THOUSANDS ARE ENLISTING

The Enrollment of Volunteers Continues with Vigor at Many Stations.

GERMAN REGIMENT FILLING UP

Tammany's Executive Committee Indorses Mr. Scannell's Application for a Colonelcy and Permission to Raise a Regiment—The Wall Street Regiment.

The enrolling of volunteers who want to go to the front continued yesterday with unabated vigor. At nearly all the places there was an abundance of incident to show the real desire of the men to fight, and many of those who placed their names on the rolls showed by their words and actions that they considered such action binding, and that there would be no flinching or falling off in patriotism on their part when it came to the actual fighting part of the programme. Although none of the would-be soldiers has yet passed the surgeons, there is no doubt that a large part of the troops called for in the President's proclamation could be recruited right in this city, allowing for a certain number which is sure to be rejected.

The Old Guard.

The Old Guard began yesterday its work of recruiting a brigade of volunteers, and memories of the days of 1861 were aroused when the first recruiting tent made its appearance in Union Square. Capt. A. T. Decker, Capt. C. A. Stadler, Lieut. C. C. Hummel, and Lieut. Robert Taylor were the officers in charge, and at once when matters assumed a business shape there was a rush to enroll. The first man to get his name down was Cornelius H. Barrett, twenty-nine years old, a clerk of 144 West One Hundred and First Street, who was the envy of every other man in the crowd. A lot of others then filed in, and at closing time fifty names had been enrolled.

Late in the afternoon the Old Guard tent in City Hall Park was erected. Here Lieut. Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, will be in charge, assisted by Lieuts. W. D. May and H. O'Neill. No enrollment was made yesterday. This morning tents will also be erected in Battery Park and Madison Square Park. In the former will be Capt. J. F. Wenman, and Lieuts. Kent, Mason, and W. S. Harrison, while H. H. Brockway and Lieuts. C. S. Halstead and E. Fellows Jenkins will have charge of the latter. It was stated yesterday that only men of proper age and requisite physique would be accepted. The enrollment in the Old Guard Armory, which has been going on for some time, has already reached over 800.

Bankers and Brokers' Regiment.

Another significant new movement was instituted yesterday when the "Bankers and Brokers' Regiment" opened headquarters in Room G on the ground floor of the Mills Building, 16 Broad Street. The paint on the sign was still fresh when the doors opened at 10 o'clock and patriots began to struggle in. In a short time a crowd had collected to talk over the situation, and then the enrollment began. Although it was stated by the man in charge that the new movement was in rather a chaotic state, owing to the fact that the several committees had not yet been appointed, it is understood that Charles E. Quincy, a broker of 80 Broadway, and Washington E. Connor are at the head of the movement. Henry Clews will be the Treasurer and Mr. Quincy Secretary. E. S. Fitch, a clerk in Mr. Quincy's employ, was the first man enrolled. He is forty-five years old, and has had considerable military experience. He was followed by R. A. Lawrence, thirty-two years old, an employe of the Otto Gas Engine Company, one of the engineers who placed the engines in the Holland torpedo boat. The first broker to put down his name was J. J. Lutkin of 8 Broad Street, and so it went on until by the time the office closed 110 names had been enrolled. Several lists were sent in by Wall Street men who had enrolled names, and this will bring the grand total for the day up to 200.

Commodore James D. Smith of the New York Yacht Club was chosen Chairman of the General Organization Committee yesterday, and ex-Gov. Flower is a member of the committee.

Mr. Quincy said yesterday that many well-known Wall Street men had given the movement active support, but he declined to disclose any names until to-day, when the committees are to meet.

Lafayette Post Brigade.

The enrollment in the brigade to be formed by the Lafayette Post went on yesterday without a break. The offices in the Home Life Building, at 257 Broadway, were thronged all day, and 3,500 names had been enrolled when the office closed. Major Brackett is drilling the men in squads every day in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, and yesterday 800 were on the floor going through the evolutions. Gen. Butterfield, commander of the post, has offered to supply the uniforms to the regiment now being raised by Col. J. E. Bloom at 538 East Eighty-seventh Street, and which numbers 1,700 enrolled names. When the regiment is finally selected it will form a part of the Lafayette Post's brigade.

Capt. Max Schiemangk of the post, who has charge of the recruiting station at 70 Second Avenue, reported yesterday that 210 more men had volunteered, bringing the number of recruits from his station up to 860. In the afternoon Capt. Schiemangk had his whole command in front of his headquarters. Nearly all are Germans who have seen service in the German Army, and they said they were anxious to go to the front as quickly as possible.

Secretary Bakewell said yesterday that two more regiments had been offered to the post, the arrangements for accepting which have not yet been completed.

The wheelmen who have been enlisting for courier and scouting work at the recruiting station of Lafayette Post, at 260 West Thirtieth Street, had planned to march to the Twelfth Regiment Armory last night and receive instructions, but at a late hour it was learned that the armory could not be placed at their disposal. Over 200 wheelmen assembled at the recruiting station, and were told by Lieut. P. H. O'Connell to hold themselves ready at 9 A. M. to-day on three hours' notice to go to Governors Island, presumably for drill.

Tammany Men Active.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has sent a letter to Gov. Black containing the request that he be commissioned a Colonel and that authority be given him to recruit a regiment of volunteers for infantry service. Mr. Scannell also states that his purpose is, if his application be granted, to call the regiment the First Tammany Regiment. Mr. Scannell mentioned that he had associated with him two graduates of West Point willing to serve as junior field officers. If he is commissioned, Mr. Scannell will divide the honors of enlisting Tammany braves with William Astor Chanler.

During the afternoon Tammany Hall's Executive Committee held a special session for the purpose of giving official indorsement to the Fire Commissioner's application. The committee passed resolutions indorsing the President's course and pledging him support, financial and moral. The resolutions will be taken to Washington to a committee comprising John F. Carroll, John Whalen, and Thomas F. Grady, and presented to President McKinley.

The offer to Gov. Black to raise troops will be taken to him by the following committee: Michael C. Murphy, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, John J. Scannell, and William Sohmer. A set of resolutions passed by the committee accompanied Mr. Scannell's letter. The Mayor and John C. Sheehan were at the meeting. Col. Gardiner was also present. The latter was anxious that the committee should impress upon the Governor the fact that the Hall could raise a brigade as easily as a regiment, and, further, every man in it would be a voter.

THE
KNABE
PIANO
A PERFECT
ART PRODUCT.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

Mr. Chanler's Recruits.

At William Astor Chanler's headquarters, 140 Sixth Avenue, 200 more volunteers signed the roll yesterday. The total number enrolled is 1,258. As these will be weeded out by physicians' examinations Mr. Chanler will take 200 more names before he closes his books.

At the recruiting office which has been established at 19 Bowery by J. C. Hughes, the enrollment yesterday piled up 1,400 names. The men will be mustered to-day at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Invitations to attend the muster were sent to Mayor Van Wyck, President of the Council Guggenheimer, Gen. Tracy, Gen. Howard, and Col. Grant.

Police Magistrate Herman C. Kudlich has tendered his services as a light artilleryman. Magistrate Kudlich formerly lived in Hoboken and was a non-commissioned officer in the light artillery of the New Jersey National Guard under Col. Edwin A. Stevens. He wrote a letter to that effect to Gov. Black a week ago and has received an answer informing him that his offer had been placed on file in the Adjutant General's office.

Coroner Edward T. Fitzpatrick opened a recruiting office yesterday at 196 East Broadway. During the day 150 names were enrolled.

Civil Justice Joseph H. Stiner, Commander of Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, G. A. R., received a letter from Gov. Black yesterday in answer to one sent several days ago, tendering the services of the post, in which it was stated that the application had been placed on file.

The Wanderers' Brigade.

Chaplain Frederic Rotzler, the organizer of the American Rescue Army, who preaches almost nightly in Madison Square to a collection of men who are attracted by his oratory, has begun the organization of a brigade. The brigade is to be called the "American Wanderers' Brigade" and is to be made up of homeless men. Already 200 of this class have been enrolled by Mr. Rotzler. His intention is to increase the number to 1,000, and then turn them over to the Government.

When the recruiting office at 34 Jackson Street, opened by Alderman J. J. Smith, closed last night the number of recruits was 587. It is expected that the full regiment of 1,030 men will be enrolled by Sunday. The regiment will be known as the Corlears Hook Regiment. The officers so far selected are T. D. Hartman, a civil war veteran, for Colonel; Anton Eiale, of the Prussian Army, for Captain of the First Company; William J. Long, a civil war veteran, for Captain of the Second Company, and August Miller for Captain of the Third Company.

PENNSYLVANIA MOBILIZES TROOPS.

Over 10,000 Men, the State's Quota of the Volunteer Army, Ready.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 25.—In response to orders from the War Department at Washington, Gov. Hastings to-night ordered the entire division of Pennsylvania National Guards to mobilize at Mount Gretna, twenty miles east of here, on Thursday. By nightfall on that day nearly 9,000 Pennsylvania soldiers will be under canvas.

The division, which is divided into three brigades, is composed of fifteen regiments of infantry, two battalions of infantry, three troops of cavalry, and three light batteries. The division is armed with Springfield rifles, and is now supplied with 300 rounds of ammunition. In addition it is fully equipped with tents, blankets, haversacks, canteens, and other accoutrements.

The Governor has notified Secretary Alger that the division will be ready for muster as soon as mobilized. The number of men asked for from this State is over 10,000, and already for more than are necessary to make up this number have enlisted or applied for enlistment in the militia.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S NEW OFFER.

Has Raised and Equipped a Battery of Artillery.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—John Jacob Astor of New York, not content with offering the Government his splendid yacht Nourmahal and free transportation for troops and supplies over the railroads in which he is interested, has come forward with notice that he has raised and equipped at his own expense a battery of artillery, which he desires to offer to the Government under his own plans for services in Cuba.

This offer probably will be accepted, although the department has been deluged with offers to raise volunteers in this way to the aggregate number of at least 50,000 men. As the President's authority on the volunteer bill is to enlist only three regiments outside of the regular quotas to be furnished by the State, there is not much opportunity to accept the services of these patriots.

NEW JERSEY MEN VOLUNTEER.

Preparations Throughout the State to Give Aid in the War.

Preparations for the war are being made throughout New Jersey. Many military organizations are being formed by men volunteering to take part in the hostilities.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken has decided to call a public meeting in order that the patriotic residents of that city may have an opportunity of subscribing to a war fund to be used as circumstances may suggest. The date has not been fixed.

Mayor George Pierson of Dover yesterday opened a recruiting station in response to a request from the National Volunteer Reserves. One hundred men have already enlisted.

A company of volunteer cavalry is being organized at Freehold by Lieut. Charles Langham. Young men are enlisting as members of the cavalry troop, and Lieut. Langham expects by to-night to offer the services of a full company of cavalry. Volunteer companies of militia are being organized in many of the smaller towns throughout Monmouth County and regular drills are being held.

Capt. H. C. Fisher, United States Marine Corps, retired, has been notified at Hackensack from Washington that his offer for active service has been accepted. Capt. Fisher went through the civil war. He was in command of the marines on the Baltimore when he retired. Secretary Alger has notified him to be ready to report by the 1st of May. Capt. Fisher replied to-day he was ready at an hour's notice.

At Passaic a company of cavalry is being organized by Capt. Richard Morrell and Col. Beck, formerly of the United States Army.

District of Columbia Militia.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The order to the District militia to go into camp here at Soldiers' Home was revoked just at the moment when it was in execution, owing, it is said, to the fact that the sudden calling away of so many employes from the departments without notice threatens to cripple the Government service.

Don't boggle

"Boggle—To hesitate, as from doubt or difficulty; to hold back, etc. (Standard Dictionary.)

Boggling doesn't pay, in the matter of Pearline. Don't do your washing in a harder way that costs more, when Pearline has an easier way that's more economical. The longer you do without Pearline, the more loss to you. You can't have any good reason for not using it. If you think you have, let some woman talk to you who knows all about Pearline. 538

Millions Now Use Pearline

"SECRET" BUOYS ORDERED

The Lighthouse Department at Tompkinsville Will Place Them.

GUIDES FOR OUR WARSHIPS

The Quartermaster's Department Asks Bids for Large Orders of Cloth as a Test of the Market—Signal Corps on Duty.

The Lighthouse Department at Tompkinsville yesterday received orders from the War Department to place "secret" buoys in the lower bay as a guidance for our warships if they should enter the harbor at night. The chart of these buoys will be furnished only to the commanders of naval vessels. The department also has orders to hold itself in readiness to remove every buoy now in the harbor.

It is expected that a lighthouse boat will guard the Narrows at night to see that no craft of any kind ventures into the danger zone. Whether the duty of guarding the Hook entrances to the channels will also fall on the department is not known, but it is thought this duty will be that of the pilotboat New York or one of the scout boats.

The Quartermaster's Department has just issued an emergency call for a large quantity of woolen and cotton fabrics to clothe the volunteers, and bids will be received to-day. The chief items on the long list of needed supplies are 100,000 yards of 6-4 sky-blue kerseys, 100,000 yards dark-blue blouse flannels, 100,000 yards dark-blue shirting flannels, 125,000 yards blouse lining flannels, 70,000 yards corset jeans, 88,000 yards silesias, 50,000 yards black padding, 30,000 yards brown drills, and 10,000 yards canvas padding.

A Test of the Market.

Depot Quartermaster Kimball said yesterday that the call was issued at present chiefly to test the market, and to learn what quantities of these goods were immediately available. The market is reported to be practically bare of the woolen goods named in the call, and it is probable that factories will have to begin their production at once. The Government is displaying great solicitude in obtaining only fabrics of the first class, and have fixed a high standard grade.

In connection with the preparations of dealers to meet the requirements of the army and navy, it is interesting to note a boom in two widely contrasting lines of fabrics. Since the war began an extraordinary demand has grown up, and is still growing, for flags and bunting. On the other hand, manufacturers are turning their attention to increasing orders for mourning goods. Several mills have enough orders for black goods to keep them running for a year.

Deputy Surgeon Brown, stationed at the Army Building, yesterday advertised for bids for twenty-five sets of field hospital furniture and fifty medical kits, for the use of the armies in the field. The furniture will consist of folding cots, tables, chairs, &c., and the kits are to contain only medicines. The surgical instruments will be selected by Surgeon Gen. Sternberg.

Assistant Surgeon Capt. Gorgas is recruiting for the Hospital Corps in the Army Building. Over 100 applications have already been placed on file. Those who desire to enlist are male nurses, drug clerks, and young graduate physicians.

Signal Corps on Duty.

The members of the Signal Corps of the New York Naval Militia who went to Long Island Saturday were on duty yesterday at Montauk, Fire Island, and Southampton, where the war signal stations are located. The life saving men who have been pressed into the service have been instructed so they can now read the Signal Code. All the life saving stations are now connected with Governors Island either by telegraph or telephone.

L. B. Congdon, the Superintendent of New York Yacht Club Station No. 5, at Shelter Island, yesterday received instructions from the club to place the station in commission immediately. The Government recently received an offer for the use of all the club's stations for the use of soldiers or signal men, and yesterday's instructions were in connection with the offer. It is reported that forty men, mostly members of that club, will arrive at Shelter Island in a few days to take up headquarters at either the Manhansett or Prospect house. According to the report they are to go there in order to give confidence to Summer boarders.

A contract for the transportation of 160,000 pounds of material for mines was yesterday awarded by the Quartermaster's Department to the Hudson River Lighterage Company. The material is to be shipped from Willets Point and Fort Schuyler to Fort Trumbull.

Major Wells Willard of the Commissary Department in the Army Building has called for bids to be submitted on May 2 for sufficient stores to largely increase the supply of every article on the subsistence list.

Lieut. G. O. Squier of the Second Artillery, now at Fort Monroe, has been ordered to Governors Island to relieve Capt. Allen as aide on the staff of Gen. Merritt.

Major Knight, commandant at Willets Point, has obtained permission from the War Department to make an exchange which will put him into active service. It is understood that he will exchange with Major Adams of the engineers, who, it is expected, will accompany the army of invasion.

AT CHICKAMAUGA CAMP.

Concentration There of 50,000 Men Expected—Regiments at Drill—Latest Arrivals.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 25.—Arrivals of troops at Chickamauga are expected to be heavy for the next day or so. Only about half the number of soldiers originally ordered to Chickamauga have yet arrived. It is quite probable that nearly or quite 15,000 troops of the regular service will be encamped at Chickamauga by Wednesday or Thursday.

It is estimated that the passage of the Army Reorganization bill, providing for an increase in the standing army, will result in at least 50,000 troops being concentrated here. The Chickamauga battlefield is an ideal point for drilling purposes, according to the generally expressed opinion of army officers here, and it is quite probable that this point will be the rendezvous for nearly the entire augmented force of the regular army.

Capt. D. McArthur of Washington, D. C., who has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster under Col. Lee, has arrived and established his headquarters at Battlefield Station. The Tenth Cavalry, (colored,) from Forts Assiniboine and Keogh, Montana, 450 men, in command of Col. Guy V. Henry, with Capts. Hunt, Reed, Woodard, and Jones, arrived to-day. The trains were sent out to the park without much delay and unloaded. This is the third regiment of colored cavalry to arrive at Chickamauga.

A company of sixteen signal men, in command of Capt. W. A. Glassford, chief signal officer of the Department of the Colorado, arrived from Denver to-day and went at once to the park, where they reported at Gen. Brooke's headquarters. The men under Capt. Glassford have been taking signal instructions for a year and a half. By to-morrow the signal detachment will embrace nearly thirty men. As soon as brigade headquarters are established, telegraph wires will be strung to connect with Gen. Brooke's headquarters. Most of the signal men have bicycles with their department.

Infantry Skirmish Drilling.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry, which arrived yesterday from Fort Douglas, went into camp to-day in the south end of McDonald Field, known to the veterans of the Chickamauga conflict as the "Field of Confusion." This regiment will be one of those composing the second brigade of infantry.

All the regiments now in camp were given regular drill work to-day. All through the woods to the south of Lytle Hills there were skirmish drilling by infantry, firing and advancing, while up through the Kelly Field and the woods and underbrush to the west of Lafayette Road there was dismounted drilling of cavalry, leading their horses.

In the afternoon the companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. Andrew Burt's "Buffaloes," held a trumpet drill, in which the Morse telegraph code is used. This is the invention of Col. Burt, and it is supposed to be of especial value in battle. In giving the trumpet calls the telegraph letter of the company for which the signal is intended is blown, followed immediately by the manœuvre call. The Twenty-fifth is the only regiment in the service which has been drilled in it.

All of the Twenty-fifth Regiment were vaccinated to-day. The men marched to the tent of Capt. Millock, the regimental Surgeon, and one by one bared his arm to the lancet and virus point.

STATES RESPOND TO THE CALL.

Governors Mobilize Troops to Furnish Their Quotas of Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25.—Tennessee having been called upon for three regiments of infantry, orders have been issued for troops in the middle division of the State to meet in this city to-morrow. The East Tennessee companies will proceed to Chattanooga and the West Tennessee troops to Memphis.

There are thirty-four companies in Tennessee, of which nine are in the western division, thirteen in the eastern division, and twelve in the middle district. New companies are being formed and all are eager to be ordered to the war. The artillery companies are anxious to proceed with the other troops, and the War Department has been asked to allow them to do so.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 25.—Gov. Mount this evening issued his proclamation calling on the Indiana Guard to assemble in this city to-morrow.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—Governor and Adjutant General issuing orders calling the State troops to mobilize at Springfield immediately, all to be here by Wednesday.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 25.—Governor Atkinson, on orders from Secretary of War Alger, sent out for one regiment of troops to-night.

DENVER, April 25.—On orders from Washington, Governor Adams to-day ordered to Denver one regiment of infantry and one light battery.

DOVER, Del., April 25.—Governor Tunnel has received Secretary Alger's call for Delaware's quota of troops, and has ordered the one infantry regiment of the State National Guard to assemble to-morrow at Middletown.

EAST SIDERS VOLUNTEER.

Russian and Austrian Jews Enlisting at 185 East Broadway.

The war enthusiasm has spread over the down town east side, and measures are being taken to raise a regiment of Russian and Austrian Jews.

Very many of the east side Jews have served in the Russian and Austrian armies, and they already have two or three independent military companies. One of these, the Russian Hussars, has about seventy men, and it made a very good showing in the Grant Monument parade.

A recruiting office was opened on Sunday in the office of the Jewish Daily News and Jewish Gazette, at 185 East Broadway, and Editor Sarasohn said that over 250 Jews called and signed applications for enlistment, and that over 50 had signed yesterday. He went on to say: "There is great enthusiasm among the Jewish young men, and there is no doubt that they will furnish more than their quota of recruits. We have also received applications for enlistment from Jews in Newark, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and, in fact, from almost every large city.

"Among those who are in favor of taking a hand in the war are many who have been affiliated with Socialistic societies, which they discarded. The other Socialists are decrying American patriotism.

"Some of the Russian Jewish benefit societies have resolved that in the event of any of their members going to the front, they will pay them $25 each, and retain them in good standing in the societies until the end of the war."

It was reported yesterday that the order of the Sons of Zion had sixty of its members ready to enlist. It has made application to the Educational Alliance for the use of one of its halls for a meeting this week. The Trustees of the Alliance will consider the application to-day.

CANADIAN OFFICERS WOULD SERVE

Gov. Ramsdell Calls Out the Third New Hampshire Regiment.

CONCORD, N. H., April 25.—Gov. Ramsdell, having called out the Third Regiment of the National Guard for duty, Col. Rolfe has ordered his Captains to recruit their companies to the maximum strength at once.

A squad of Dartmouth men, headed by Capt. Eckstrom of 'Varsity football fame, are included in the number. Adjt. Gen. Ayling has received tenders of service from officers in the Canadian militia.

WOMEN NURSES HAVE ORGANIZED.

A National Body to Look After Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The Committee for the Sanitary Relief of Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors of the United States took the first steps yesterday morning toward becoming a National organization, and voted to call itself the Women's National War Relief Association. The meeting was held at the Windsor Hotel, and a large number of enthusiastic members were present.

The following committee was appointed to arrange for the complete organization and National charter of the new association: Chairman, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. G. H. Gillespie, Mrs. Charles H. Brush, Mrs. Eugene McLean, Miss Anne Rhodes, Mrs. Jessie Burdette, Mrs. Harmon D. Hull, and others will be appointed.

It is proposed to form a National committee, with the wife of a prominent Government official as President, the members to be the wives of the Governors of the different States.

The work of the association will be to supplement the relief work of the Surgeon General of the army and navy.

Nurses are being registered constantly by the association, and they will be sent to relief stations or wherever needed upon call. It was voted yesterday to follow suggestions given by Secretary Long of the navy and the Surgeon General. The latter has requested that only trained nurses be sent, and only such are registered.

At the previous meeting resolutions were passed asking Mrs. McKinley's co-operation in the work of the association and her presence at yesterday's meeting. She was not present and it was not known whether or not the resolutions had been presented to her.

The next meeting will be held at the call of the Chairman, Mrs. Walworth. There will be no regular meetings for the present. Warren F. Leland, proprietor of the Windsor, has offered the association a room in the hotel for meeting purposes free of charge as long as it continues this active work.

VOLUNTEERS ON LONG ISLAND.

A Clergyman at Manhansett Is Organizing One Company.

The Rev. Charles Newbold of Christ Church, Manhansett, L. I., is organizing a company to fight the Spanish, and when he secures the necessary number of men will tender the services of his command to the Government. He has already secured twenty-eight names of young men from Port Washington and Manhansett.

Capt. James W. Dixon of Flushing, Borough of Queens, a veteran of the civil war, has also offered his services to the Government.

John B. Gilliar of Great Neck is also organizing a company, and has secured nearly 100 young men who are willing to try their hand at fighting Spain.

Rev. J. E. Adams Going to the Front.

The Rev. J. Erskine Adams, the pastor of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, in Williamsburg, who is Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, has been granted a six months' leave of absence, with an extension if necessary, by officials of the church. The leave carries with it his pay. Dr. Adams wanted to tender his resignation after the morning service on Sunday, but the Trustees refused to accept it. Dr. Adams intends to go to the front.

Brooklyn Regiment 1,000 Strong.

One thousand men have already enlisted in Baird's regiment of Brooklyn volunteers, which Col. Andrew D. Baird is organizing. The recruiting is going on at the office of Col. Baird, at Wythe Avenue and Keap Street, Williamsburg.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR

A Law Made Recognizing that Hostilities Exist Between This Country and Spain.

CHEERS FOR IT IN THE HOUSE

The President Empowered to Use the Land and Naval Forces of the Country to Carry the Act Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The expected declaration that a state of war exists between this country and Spain was made to-day by Congress and approved by the President.

The declaration is as follows:

A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Be it enacted, &c.

First—That war be, and the same is, hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain.

Second—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

This declaration was made in accordance with the following message from the President, which was read in both houses as soon as the sessions were opened:

The President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

I transmit to the Congress for its consideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States, with the United States Minister at Madrid, and, through the latter, with the Government of Spain, showing the action taken under the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, "for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

Upon communicating to the Spanish Minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the Executive to address to the Government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, the Minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States Minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and that all official communications between their respective representatives ceased therewith.

I commend to your especial attention the note addressed to the United States Minister at Madrid by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It will be perceived therefrom that the Government of Spain, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the United States Congress and in view of the things which the President is thereby required and authorized to do, responds by treating the reasonable demands of this Government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action, which by the usage of nations accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign powers.

The position of Spain being thus made known, and the demands of the United States being denied with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained in exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to proclaim under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and of the port of Cienfugos on the south coast of Cuba, and further in exercise of my Constitutional powers, and using the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation dated April 23, 1898, calling for volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are hereto appended.

In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of Congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body, the executive body, the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known, and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 25, 1898.

Action by the House.

The House Journal was being read when the President's message was presented by Major Pruden, the President's executive clerk. The Speaker immediately directed the message to be read by the Clerk. The reading of the message was listened to with profound attention. There was no demonstration at the conclusion of the reading and no demand for the reading of the diplomatic correspondence that accompanied the message. The Speaker simply ordered the message referred under the rules to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and printed for the information of the House.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Acting Chairman Adams entered the hall, and the news that the committee had unanimously agreed upon a bill declaring the existence of a state of war was known all over the House. Mr. Adams held hurried consultations with the Speaker and Messrs. Dinsmore and Berry of the minority of the committee.

At 1:20 P. M. he interrupted Mr. Mesick of Michigan, who was talking on the contested election case of Wise vs. Young from the Second Virginia District, and asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill, declaring the existence of a state of war between this country and the kingdom of Spain. There was not a murmur of dissent. The bill was read. The House held its breath.

Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) arose to ask a question, but refrained. The question was put on the third reading and passage of the bill, and in a magnificent chorus the whole House responded "Yea." The announcement of its passage was greeted with a round of applause, and a cheer or two from the floor and galleries and then the House resumed consideration of the election case. There was no excitement. It required exactly one minute and forty-one seconds for the House to pass the bill.

Mr. Maguire explained subsequently that his purpose in rising was to ask whether the declaration in the bill that war had existed since April 21 was intended to legalize the seizure of the Buenaventura.

"I consider that act and the other seizures up to this time," said he, emphatically, "nothing more than piracy."

The Message in the Senate.

The President's message was presented in the Senate immediately after the prayer. It was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) introduced the following joint resolution, which, on his request, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations: "That a state of war [illegible] and has [illegible] the 15th day of February, 1898, existed between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain."

The action of the House in respect to the declaration of war was reported to the Senate at 2:55 o'clock, and the Senate at once held a secret legislative session to consider the House bill.

The bill was passed after a debate of an hour and a half's duration. The debate was based on an amendment offered by Senator Turpie providing for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgent Cubans, the amendment being practically in the following language:

"We hereby recognize the rights of the Cuban Army under Gen. Maximo Gomez to be treated as belligerents, the freedom and independence of the Cuban people having heretofore been recognized by act of Congress."

The same amendment had been urged in the Committee on Foreign Relations previous to the reporting of the bill to the Senate, and the Indiana Senator agreed to the bringing in of the bill only on condition that his amendment should be presented to the Senate. Both in committee and in the Senate Mr. Turpie made elaborate arguments in support of his proposition. He contended that so long as the insurgent rights of the Cubans were unrecognized they could only be regarded as subjects of Spain, and hence urged that our position in declaring for the recognition of the freedom and independence of the Cuban people was entirely inconsistent with our refusal to recognize their belligerent rights. He also repeated his argument made when the resolution providing for the intervention of this country in the Cuban war in regard to the interest of the holders of the Spanish bonds in preventing the due recognition of the rights of the Cuban insurgents.

The Turpie Amendment Defeated.

The roll of the Senate was called upon this amendment, and it was defeated by a majority of 14, the vote standing 24 to 38.

There was also some criticism of the fact that the bill fixed a date in the past when the war had begun. Senator Pettigrew declared that the 21st inst. was evidently used in order to make legal the capture of the lumber vessel Buena Ventura on that date. He characterized this as a small piece of business for either the Administration or Congress to indulge in, and said that, under the circumstances if he had been President he would have returned the ship to its owners. He predicted that the courts would in the end settle the claim against us regardless of this declaration.

Senator Davis replied briefly to this point, saying that the date was not fixed by the capture of the Buena Ventura, but by the recognition of the Spanish Government of a state of war as made on the 21st and as outlined in the President's message.

Senator White took up the Pettigrew contention, holding that the President had not indicated any date for the beginning of hostilities, but that he had rather shown in his message that he considered that the negotiations had by no means reached the point of hostilities. "The President," said the Senator, "speaks of our reasonable demands upon Spain. Did he expect Spain to take the view that his demands were reasonable when he had asked Spain to part with a large portion of her kingdom, and to come up smiling in view of this polite request?"

Continuing, Mr. White said that it was his purpose to support the Administration in all reasonable measures for the prosecution of war, but he did not regard the fixing of this date as in any sense a response to a Presidential request. There was a general plea for speedy action on the bill and no amendment was pressed for a change of date.

This motive also actuated Senator Davis to withdraw an amendment suggested by the Committee on Foreign Relations directing the President to "prosecute the war to a successful termination." This amendment was withdrawn in order to leave the bill just as it had passed the House, thus dispensing with the necessity of a conference and making it possible to send the bill to the President to-day.

There was no division on the passage of the bill.

The bill had received the signatures of Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart, and was taken from the Capitol by the Clerk of the Enrolling Division, and reached the White House a few minutes before 6 o'clock.

The White House was almost deserted at the time, no one of the Cabinet being with the President except Attorney General Griggs. The enrolled copy of the bill was laid before the President in his office immediately on its arrival, and he at once went over the phraseology with the Attorney General. The Presidential signature was affixed at 6:18, and the measure was then the law of the land.

It will now follow the regular course of executive documents, and will be sent to the Rolls Division of the State Department, where it will be printed and published, as are other laws, and the original document will find its final resting place in the archives of the State Department, although, as with other momentous State papers, a photographic copy will probably be eventually prepared for exhibition in the department.

THE DOCUMENTS IN THE CASE.

Correspondence Between the Spanish Minister of State, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Sherman, and Senor Polo.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In the correspondence accompanying the President's message to-day was the following:

On April 21, 1898, Minister Woodford telegraphed Secretary Sherman as follows:

"Following is a text of my reply to the official note received this morning at 7:30 from the Spanish Minister of State:

"'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your note of this date informing me that the Spanish Minister at Washington has been ordered to withdraw with all his legation, and without loss of time, from the North American territory. You also inform me that by this act diplomatic relations between the two countries are broken off; that all official communication between their respective representatives ceases. I have, accordingly, this day telegraphed the American Consul General at Barcelona to instruct all the Consuls of the United States in Spain to turn their respective Consulates over to the British Consuls and to leave Spain at once. I have myself turned this legation over to her Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Madrid. That Embassy will from this time have the care of all American interests in Spain. I now request passports and the safe conduct to the French frontier for myself and the personnel of this legation. I intend leaving this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Paris.

"'WOODFORD.'"

Mr. Woodford to Mr. Sherman, (Telegram.)

"United States Legation, Madrid, April 21, 1898.—Following is text of official note received this morning at 7:30 from the Spanish Minister of State:

"'In compliance with a painful duty, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the President having approved a resolution of both Chambers of the United States, which, in denying the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatening an immediate armed intervention in Cuba, is equivalent to an evident declaration of war, the Government of his Majesty has ordered its Minister in Washington to withdraw without loss of time from the North American territory, with all the personnel of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations which previously existed between the two countries are broken off, all official communications between their respective representatives ceasing, and I hasten to communicate this to your Excellency, in order that on your part you may make such dispositions as seem suitable. I beg your Excellency to kindly acknowledge receipt of this note, and I avail myself, &c.'

"WOODFORD."

Mr. Sherman to Mr. Woodford.

On April 14 Secretary Sherman notified Mr. Woodford of the passage in the House the previous day of the Cuban resolutions and of the reporting to the Senate of the resolutions from the Foreign Relations Committee. On that day Secretary Sherman wired: "Ultimate resolution in conference cannot now be forecasted, but will doubtless direct intervention by force, if need be, to secure free Cuba. The situation is most critical."

On Sunday morning last Acting Secretary Day notified Mr. Woodford of the passage by the Senate of the resolution amending all of the House resolution after the enacting clause, and informed him the House recessed until Monday, and that if it non-concurred conference would follow. He again announced the ultimate form of resolution could not be foreseen. Last Tuesday Acting Secretary Day notified Minister Woodford of the final adoption of the resolutions by both houses. "An instruction will be telegraphed you later immediately on the President's signing the joint resolution. In the meantime you will prepare for withdrawal from Spain, and notify Consuls to be ready for the signal to leave. If any Consul is in danger he may quietly leave at his discretion."

Following is the reply:

Mr. Woodford to Mr. Day.

"MADRID, April 20.—Have received telegram of Tuesday morning; am prepared to withdraw; have notified Consuls to be ready.

WOODFORD."

On April 20 Secretary Sherman telegraphed Mr. Woodford the ultimatum heretofore published.

On the same date Secretary Sherman sent the following to the Spanish Minister:

"Washington, April 20, 1898.

"Sir: I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of an instruction sent this day to the United States Minister at Madrid by telegraph, in obedience to a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of America in relation to the pacification of the Island of Cuba, approved this day, of which a copy is hereto annexed. I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

"JOHN SHERMAN."

Secretary Sherman inclosed with this a copy of the joint resolution passed and also of the ultimatum, diplomatically referred to as the telegraphic instruction of the United States Minister to Spain.

Senor Polo to Mr. Sherman.

At 11:35 Wednesday morning the Spanish Minister sent the following to Secretary Sherman:

"Mr. Secretary: The resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States and approved to-day by the President is of such a nature that my continuance in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request of you the delivery of my passports. The protection of Spanish interests will be intrusted to the French Ambassador and to the Austrian-Hungarian Minister. On this occasion, very painful to me, I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

"LUIS POLO DE BERNABE."

Secretary Sherman's reply, which, like the foregoing note of Minister Polo, has been printed heretofore, is accompanied by a copy of Minister Polo's passports.

On April 20 Secretary Sherman telegraphed Minister Woodford the following:

"Señor Polo de Bernabé, Spanish Minister to the United States, upon being informed shortly before noon to-day of the action of this Government, taken in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of April 19, 1898, has asked for his passports for himself, his family, and suite, and they have been handed him, with assurance of safety while within the territory of the United States. Unless previously handed your passports, you will be expected to remain near the Court of Spain until Saturday noon of this week, and unless by that date and hour some communication is received from the Government of Spain which you deem will be satisfactory to this Government, you are to ask for your passports and safe conduct.

SHERMAN."

At 9 o'clock on the following day Mr. Woodford sent his reply to Secretary Sherman, already published, and the action of the Spanish Government before he had communicated the ultimatum.

With the correspondence are the two proclamations of President McKinley—one for the blockade of Cuban ports and the other calling for 125,000 volunteers.

COLLEGE MEN TO THE FRONT.

Columbia's Boat Crew May Disband in Consequence.

Columbia students fear that their university crew for this year will be broken up. Three of their members, Capt. Orlando Longacre, Manager J. A. B. Cowles, and Assistant Manager Bradford Darrach, all members of the Second Battalion of the State Naval Militia, have been drafted into service, and consequently the efficiency of the crew has been much impaired. To add to the demoralization of the college boating, many of the students have announced their intention of enlisting. It was said yesterday that the crew might soon be disbanded.

Reports from Yale and other colleges state that a similar state of affairs exists; that many athletic men are members of military organizations, which will doubtless serve to impair more or less athletic sports in colleges this season.

OVATION TO BUFFALO BILL.

Cubans and Royal Irish Lancers with Him Wildly Cheered.

Buffalo Bill, who has offered his services to the Government, went to Brooklyn with his "Wild West" show yesterday, and received an ovation all along his march to Myrtle, Putnam, and Knickerbocker Avenues. He was cheered through all the principal streets of the borough, but even greater than the enthusiasm for him personally was that displayed for the wounded Cuban soldiers who followed him. These Cuban officers and soldiers, many of whom are maimed for life, are anxious to return to the field, and those who are physically able will do so.

It was significant that there was no applause for the Indians or for the German and French cavalry, but there was an outburst of cheering when the Royal Irish Lancers came in sight with the English colors. The cheering was instantaneous and enthusiastic, and the soldiers dipped their colors again and again in recognition of the applause. Col. Cody said he had never before received such an ovation.

Sergt. Hernandez, one of the Cuban soldiers, who lost his left leg in the war, said yesterday that he expected to be back again with Gomez in a week or two. Lieut. Col. Delgado, who was twice wounded, and who was with Maceo in his last battle, is making his arrangements to go. He will be used as a guide to carry arms to the insurgents, and will be accompanied by a detachment of marines.

BOMBARDMENT RISKS.

Lloyds of London Are Writing Them Liberally.

Hall & Henshaw, the United States managers of the Union Assurance Company of London, have been empowered to bind bombardment risks for Lloyds, London, by cable. The bulk of this business thus far placed at Lloyds has passed through the offices of Johnson & Higgins.

Merchandise in warehouses in New York is being taken at a rate of 1 per cent. for the balance of the year. The grain elevator at Newport News has been written at 2 per cent. for three months. A rate of 3 per cent. for the balance of the year was quoted yesterday on the grain elevator at Galveston.

Elijah R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy, 29 Liberty Street, has by request sent to the State Insurance Department an opinion in regard to the legality of insurance against bombardment by authorized companies. The letter is to the effect that under New York statutes no provision now exists, which authorizes this form of insurance, and a hope is expressed that no official opposition will be made to the assumption of this risk by Lloyds, London, on account of the very general desire for this kind of protection.

Marine War Risks at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, April 25.—War risks on British goods in British vessels are quoted at 2s 6d. per cent. for April sailings, 5s. for May sailings, and 5 guineas on Spanish steamers for the Philippines. There is no inquiry for risks on American steamers westward bound, indicating that the owners will not risk the voyage.

DOES NOT REGRET THE WAR.

Bishop Hartzell Fears the Cuban Climate's Effect on Our Soldiers.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting held at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday Bishop Hartzell alluded to the present war in the following words:

"Although we are at the opening of what may prove to be a great struggle, I cannot help thinking that the best course has been adopted. There are many things worse than war.

"The thing which above all others stirs my heart in connection with the impending war is the fact that our young men will be compelled to endure the deadly Cuban climate. It seems to me that if we must invade Cuba some arrangements ought to be made by which the insurgents or the people living along the southern coast should be called upon to do the work.

"We ought to hail the impending crisis with considerable satisfaction if it will more closely unite the North and the South. I am pleased to think that in the coming struggle all will wear the blue. I think Fitzhugh Lee should be put in command, not only of the Southern, but the Northern soldiers as well, side by side with our colored troops.

"It may be that the war will result in a greater bond of sympathy with our brethren in England, who are of our own blood. God help us to the furtherance of an Anglo-Saxon alliance."

The Twentieth Century.

The twentieth century will begin on Jan. 1, 1901, and end with 2000. People did not begin to reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 550th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take the great health restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation, nervousness, or kidney trouble will date their cure immediately from then.

SENATE PASSES NAVY BILL

Mr. Butler's Amendment Fixing the Price of Armor at $300 a Ton Hereafter Voted Down.

MERIT OF OUR SHIPS UPHELD

Senator Hale Says Our Armor Is Better than Any European Navy Has—Thinks We Should Have an Adequate Fleet of Monitors.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Senate to-day passed the Naval Appropriation bill. When the consideration of the bill was resumed this morning the pending question was upon the amendment offered by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) to regulate the price of armor.

The amendment provides that for the armor for the three battleships now in course of construction the Government shall not pay to exceed $400 a ton, including the nickel; and that subsequent contracts for armor shall not call for a greater price than $300 per ton.

In case the price cannot be obtained the Secretary of the Navy is authorized at once to purchase or establish a Government armor factory, for which $1,500,000 is appropriated, and in addition $1,000,000 is appropriated for the manufacture of the armor.

Mr. Butler advocated the adoption of the amendment, pointing out that the Senate had twice voted in favor of paying not to exceed $300 a ton for armor plate. Congress and the country had been warned that in case of war the "armor plate trust" would exact the uttermost farthing, and probably find the Government unprepared.

Mr. Butler charged that the ships of this country were covered with defective armor.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) challenged that statement. "And even if the statement were true," he said, "I leave to the country to judge the propriety of flaunting the defects before Spain."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) appealed to Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and the latter said:

"The armor upon our ships is the best in the world. No European Government has armor on its ships so good as ours."

Mr. Butler was proceeding to read some testimony taken before a committee of the House relating to defective plates on various United States war vessels and to make sharp comment upon it when Mr. Hawley said sharply: "I must protest against this. I believe the Senator from North Carolina is out of order in making these charges here publicly. If he should reduce them to writing and transmit them privately to Spain, pointing out these defective plates, he would be guilty of treason."

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) called attention to the fact that the statements made by Mr. Butler had been based upon official and Congressional reports, which were easily accessible to Spain.

Continuing, Mr. Butler said he thought those who were guilty of treason were those who had refused to make provision for good armor at a reasonable price.

At the conclusion of Mr. Butler's speech Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) inquired of Mr. Hale whether the naval bill in any way committed the Government to pay $400 a ton for armor for the proposed battleships authorized by the bill.

Mr. Hale replied that every contract for armor was made on its own merits. Nothing in the bill could be construed as committing the Government to pay any particular price for armor.

"Does anybody know," inquired Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) "whether the modern battleship is a fighting machine or not?"

"It is a great fighting machine, of course," said Mr. Hale, "but its power and efficiency have never been demonstrated."

Mr. Allen inquired if it were not true that armored vessels of the monitor class had not proved efficacious.

Mr. Hale replied that that was quite true. He thought the United States ought to have a good fleet of harbor defense vessels of the monitor class with low freeboard.

Mr. Tillman spoke in favor of the amendment, in the course of which he had a passage at arms with Mr. Chandler based upon a report made by the latter favoring a reduction of the price of armor.

Mr. Chandler pointed out that it was impossible for the Government to secure a better price than $400 a ton for armor until it should enter into a long-time contract, whereby a certain specified amount of armor would be taken each year.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) thought the price of armor exorbitant, but in the present emergency he would not support the amendment.

Mr. Hale declared that both the Naval Affairs and the Appropriations Committee were opposed to the construction of a Government armor factory, as they were thoroughly satisfied it would save neither time nor money. Mr. Hale then moved to lay the amendment upon the table, and it was so ordered by a vote of 36 to 13.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enlist at any time after the passage of the act as many seamen, landsmen, and boys as he may deem necessary to man the ships of the navy, or for use of the navy, as a temporary force, and appropriating $8,830,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) objected to the term "temporary force," as indefinite, and thought the time ought to be limited.

Mr. Hale agreed to an amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) that the time limit should be "during the existence of war."

The amendment was agreed to and the amount appropriated made immediately available.

An amendment was also agreed to providing that hereafter all the first-class battleships and monitors shall be named after the various States.

The bill as amended was then passed.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

It Passes the Senate with Amendments Added—Goes Back to the House—Conferees Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Army Reorganization bill was passed by the Senate to-day, after amendments had been added. The House refused to pass the bill in this form and a conference was decided upon.

The bill, which provides for three battalion formation, was called up by Mr. Hawley. It was read, and then the amendments offered by the Committee on Military Affairs were agreed to without division.

One of the amendments is an addition to the proviso of Section 3, authorizing the President to accept the quotas of troops of the various States and Territories. The committee's amendment requires that these quotas shall be "in companies, troops, and batteries, each to contain, so far as practicable, the number of enlisted men authorized in this act for each arm of the service and battalions of not less than three such companies and regiments of not less than ten nor more than twelve such companies. But this proviso shall apply to companies, troops, batteries, battalions, and regimental organizations, and none other."

Another amendment authorizes a hospital steward for each battalion. Provision is also made for the increase of the signal corps in time of war to the extent of 10 Corporals, 100 first-class privates, and 40 second-class privates, who are to have the pay and allowance of engineer troops of the same grade.

An amendment to Section 6 gives the President discretion to employ retired officers of the army on active duty except in the command of troops. While so employed they are to receive the full pay of their grade.

The bill was placed upon its passage and passed within twenty minutes of its introduction.

A few minutes later a message was received from the House announcing its disagreement with the Senate amendments to the Army Reorganization bill and asking for a conference. The conference was agreed to, and Messrs. Hawley, Proctor, and Cockrell were named as the Senate conferees.

THE CURRENCY REFORM BILL.

Representative McCleary Expects to Secure Early and Favorable Action by House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Currency Reform bill, prepared by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, has been lost sight of for the past few weeks, although at the time the war storm broke it was occupying a large share of public attention. Representative McCleary of Minnesota, Chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the bill, said to-day that he expected to secure favorable action on it by the whole committee not later than next week.

"It is not a war measure," said Mr. McCleary, "but it seems to me that it is particularly important at a crucial time like this that something should be done to fix our monetary system on a firmer basis, as this measure proposes to do."

The sub-committee counts on securing ten of the twelve Republican votes in the Banking and Currency Committee for their bill. The committee is composed of seventeen members, including five Democrats, making nine votes necessary for a favorable report. Intimations from certain of the Democratic members justify the hope that the bill may receive one or two votes from that side, though they are not being counted on.

Representative Walker of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee, does not approve the details of the McCleary bill, though he has agreed to vote to report it to the House. Mr. Walker is in sympathy with the purposes sought to be accomplished by the sub-committee measure, but he has a bill of his own which, he thinks, will better accomplish these purposes. If the Republicans caucus on the question, as they are expected to do, he will submit his own plan to the caucus, and if it is voted down he will not oppose the committee.

Mr. McCleary recognizes the difficulty of securing consideration for a currency bill when Congress and the country are so completely engrossed with the war, but he has hopes that the measure will get through before adjournment.

ARMY POSTAL SERVICE.

Bill Introduced in the House to Provide Mail Facilities for the Troops in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The scheme for a special postal service for the accommodation of the army when it invades Cuba, outlined in these dispatches several days ago, has been embodied in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Brownlow.

The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to designate an inspector of the Post Office Department, as Chief of Military Mail Service, who shall, during his service as such, receive the emoluments and bear the rank of Colonel of Volunteers, and, together with an officer of the army, not above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be designated by the Secretary of War, and who shall during his service as such receive the pay and emoluments and bear the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, and an Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to be designated by the Postmaster General, and who shall, during his service as such receive the pay and emoluments and bear the rank of Major of Volunteers, shall form a commission in charge of army mails under the direction of the Postmaster General.

The Secretary of War is to designate an officer in each army corps or division to act as Postmaster, who shall give bond to the United States in a sum to be determined by the Postmaster General; and he shall also designate the necessary number of Sergeants, Corporals, and privates from each army corps, division, or regiment who shall act as clerks to Postmasters, collectors, or carriers; provided, that no officer or non-commissioned officer or private of the army, while acting in any capacity in the military mail service, shall receive any additional compensation other than that provided for his rank in the army; and that all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates employed in the military mail service shall be paid from the appropriation for the military establishment.

The several statutes relative to the Postal Service are made to apply to the Military Mail Service, and the Postmaster General is authorized to make all necessary regulations for the establishment and removal of Post Offices to meet the requirements of the army in the field, and for the transfer, dispatch, and transportation of mail matter, and for the conduct of the business of the Military Postal Service.

The bill is now before the Committee on Post Offices. It has the approval of the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments, and the expectation is that it will be reported and passed in time to allow the service to go into operation simultaneously with the departure of the troops for Cuba.

INSURANCE MEN AND WAR.

Several Companies Say They Will Pay Employes During Enlistment—Policy Holders in War.

M. O. Brown, Secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, said yesterday that all National Guardsmen in their employ would, if called to the front, receive their full salaries during their absence and their positions upon return.

Henry H. Hall of Hall & Henshaw said that the salaries of their employes would be continued while at war and their places held for them.

R. A. Waller & Co., the large Chicago insurance agency, have just made a similar statement for the benefit of those of their employes who may wish to enlist.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company announces that in case of war policies over two years old carried by men going into service are free from restriction with respect to military and naval service. Persons holding policies less than two years old must pay an additional premium of $10 per $1,000 if service is north of the Tropic of Cancer, and $20 if south of it.

TRADES UNION MEN ACT.

Widows of Members Killed in War Will Receive Benefits.

Members of trades unions are following the example of other associations in volunteering to serve the country during the war. The Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers passed a resolution declaring that all those members who may enlist for the war will be exempt from the payment of dues during its continuance, and also providing that benefits shall be paid to the widows of all those who may be killed.

The custom tailors passed similar resolutions, and so also did the pattern makers.

President Long of the lithographers said yesterday that many members of his union were enthusiastic for the war, and that between 50 and 100 of them would organize a company. A meeting of the union is to be held, and provisions will be made that those who may enlist should remain in good standing, and benefits be paid to widows of those who may fall.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE EMPLOYES.

Those Now in the Guard Will Be Paid During Service.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, held yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent notify employes of the Exchange now members of the National Guard or Naval Reserves of any State, and about taking service in the army or navy of the United States, that under such regulations as the Board of Managers may provide, their places will be restored them when honorably discharged by the United States, payment of their present salaries continued until so discharged, and on the death of any during such service the full amount of his salary for one year will be paid to the person designated by him.

VOLUNTEERS HELPED IN DETROIT.

Large Subscriptions Expected to Provide for Families at Home.

DETROIT, April 25.—At a meeting of fifty-eight representative citizens held in the Mayor's office yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we, as citizens of Detroit, recommend and promise that those enlisting and going to the front in the service of their country may go with the assurance that those dependent upon them at home shall be well cared for."

When the meeting adjourned it was with the understanding that another will be held in a day or two to carry out the pledge. Several wealthy citizens promised heavy subscriptions toward fulfilling the objects of the movement.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane. N. Y.

OPPOSING A BOND ISSUE

House Democrats Will Propose an Income Tax and the Coinage of the Silver Seigniorage.

SENATORS ALSO ANTAGONISTIC

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans Against an Increase of the Debt—May Defeat the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have decided to oppose the bond issue provision of the Dingley War Revenue bill. In its place they will propose a tax on incomes and the coinage of the silver seigniorage. This action was determined upon at a lengthy conference held after the adjournment of the House this afternoon, at which were present Messrs. Bailey of Texas, McMillin of Tennessee, Wheeler of Alabama, Swanson of Virginia, Robertson of Louisiana, and McClellan of New York. The meeting was to determine what amendments should be offered on behalf of the minority to the bill drawn by the Republican members of the committee. Some lively debates occurred in the discussion which followed.

It early developed that there was substantial unanimity of opinion against the proposed authorization of the issue of $500,000,000 of 3 per cent. ten-twenty bonds, but when it came to supplying some other method for supplementing the revenue to be raised by the internal taxes the minority members divided into two camps. One went so far as to favor a straightout issue of greenbacks at once. They wanted to make the fight on that line, without disguise or delay. The more conservative faction opposed this on the ground that it would be ruinous to the credit and standing of the country to start out with a forced loan. As a compromise it was agreed to propose the coinage of seigniorage silver as one means of raising additional revenue.

On the proposition for an income tax as an additional revenue raiser there practically was no division. It was urged that such a tax was found to be one of the best money producers in the late civil war, and the belief was expressed that as a war measure it would be welcomed by the country and sustained by the Supreme Court. These two propositions—for the coinage of the seigniorage and for a tax on incomes—will be offered as amendments to the Dingley bill when the committee meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to take the final vote on the reporting of the bill.

Extreme Measures When Necessary.

A conservative member of the minority, speaking to-night of the Democratic position on the bond question, said: "We will not oppose bonds when they become necessary, just as we would not oppose the suspension of specie payments or the confiscation of private property if such extreme measures should become necessary to serve the country. But we don't want to resort to these extreme measures until it is absolutely necessary. We believe that one of the great mistakes of the last war was the reckless piling up of our interest-bearing debt. It is anything to start and a hard thing to stop. For Heaven's sake don't let's begin it now. With the internal revenue tax raising about $900,000,000, with an income tax which would raise another $100,000,000, with the coinage of, say, $4,000,000 a month of the silver in the Treasury, and with the more than $100,000,000 surplus now on hand, we certainly ought to be able to carry on the war for a year anyhow. It will be time enough to think of issuing bonds if we haven't been able to whip Spain by that time."

In the Senate the antagonism of most of the Democrats and all of the Populists and Silver Republicans to the increase of the bonded debt will not be allayed by the emergency nature of the measure and that particular feature of it will be fought as determinedly as if there were no war expenses to be met.

Senator Teller in Opposition.

Senator Teller, whose views are representative of the attitude of the Silver Republican Senators, said to-day: "We certainly shall oppose the proposed war loan. It is unnecessary and uncalled for. It makes no difference whether the bonds are to be made payable in gold or silver or even paper money. What we object to is the adding to the burden of our interest-bearing debt. We think the Government can raise all the revenue it will need for a long time to come without resort to that."

Senator Allen of Nebraska voiced the Populist view when he said: "I am against the issue of more bonds, war or no war. There is no need for them. We can raise the funds needed for the present emergency by issuing non-interest-bearing notes, by coining the seigniorage, and by taxation."

Senator Jones of Arkansas has already declared his uncompromising hostility to a bond issue even as a war measure, and Messrs. Tillman, Butler, and the other extreme Democrats and Populist Senators who have opposed all loan propositions in time of peace are expected to be as violent and vociferous in the present emergency as ever before. They confidently predict that the bill can never pass the Senate with the bond paragraph in it.

Representative McCleary of Minnesota, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, has introduced a bill proposing novel regulations for all future Government loans. The measure provides that whenever required to make an issue of bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury must advertise such bonds to be sold in denominations of $50 and such multiples thereof as he may elect, payable in coined silver dollars or in coin or in gold coin of the United States of the weight and fineness now authorized by law, with the coin of payment to be determined solely by the terms of the tenders of the bonds. Only such tenders shall be accepted as shall make the lowest rate of annual interest payment on account of such bonds while outstanding.

Mr. McCleary thinks that this method would result in securing for the Government lower rates of interest than were ever before known.

THE DINGLEY BILL AMENDED.

War Revenue Measure Re-Introduced in the House with a Number of Amendments Added.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee had a conference this afternoon, as a result of which Chairman Dingley at a late hour reintroduced his war revenue bill with a number of important amendments framed to meet objections. The amended bill is likely to be laid before the full committee to-morrow.

There are two new features. One, which is made Section 25, gives authority for the taxed parties and concerns to meet the increased rates. It follows:

"That every person, firm, or corporation who shall have made any contract prior to the passage of this act and without other provision therein for the payment of taxes imposed by law, enacted subsequent thereto, upon articles to be delivered under such contract, is hereby authorized and empowered to add to the price thereof so much money as will be equivalent to the tax imposed on said articles by this act, and not previously paid by the vendee, and shall be entitled by virtue hereof to be paid, and to sue for and to recover the same accordingly. And, in all cases of articles manufactured or produced, in whole or in part, upon commission or where the material is furnished by one party and manufactured by another, if the manufacturer shall be required to pay under this act the tax hereby imposed, such person or persons so paying the same shall be entitled to collect the amount thereof of the owner or owners and shall have a lien for the amount thus paid on the produced or manufactured goods."

The amended bill imposes a tax on telephone messages as follows: For thirty miles or more, where the charge does not exceed 25 cents, 1 cent; where the charge exceeds 25 cents and does not exceed $1.50, 2 cents; from $1 to $5, 5 cents; and charge exceeding $5, 10 cents. Official messages of the United States Government are exempt from this tax, as well as that on telegraph messages. Owners and operators of long-distance lines are required to report monthly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the number of messages during the preceeding month of a distance of thirty miles or more for which a charge has been made, together with the amount received, under a penalty of not exceeding $500 for failure to report.

The setting apart of $750,000 for the Marine Hospital Service from the receipts from tonnage duties is limited to the fiscal year 1899. For the expenses of assessment and collection of these taxes $100,000, or so much of that as is necessary, is appropriated, for the employment of such Deputy Collectors and other employes in the several collection districts of the United States as may be necessary.

The exemption of bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued by the Federal, State, county, town, and municipal corporations from the stamp taxes imposed by the bill is extended to include "or other corporation exercising the taxing power." Punishment for failure to require an adhesive duty stamp on any dispatches or messages is waived in the case of press news dispatches. Bank certificates of deposit, not drawing interest, are taxed 2 cents, and those drawing interest 5 cents. There are many other minor changes.

Bill for $500,000,000 of Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representative Kitchen of North Carolina has introduced a bill directing the issuance of $500,000,000 of United States notes, in whatever form most expedient, non-interest bearing, for the support of the Government in the war, and incorporating provisions to prevent "increased burdens of taxation on the people."

WATCH.

Watch your footsteps; you may slip and injure yourself.

Watch your habits; they may grow upon you unawares and get beyond your control.

Watch the tendency of the times. The world is moving and changing every day and you cannot afford to be left behind.

Watch the course of events. It may mean to you the securing of a fortune or the loss of what you already possess.

Watch carefully the interests of your true friends. They are always few in number, and you cannot do too much for those who have been tested and tried.

Watch above all things your health. It is the most precious possession you can ever have in this life.

Watch for the first signs of a cold, a cough, and symptoms of malaria, pneumonia, or consumption, and bear in mind that there is but one thing that can check these troubles quickly, and that is a pure stimulant.

Watch carefully those who try to persuade you to take false stimulants, and bear in mind that there is but one pure, scientific, medicinal stimulant, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

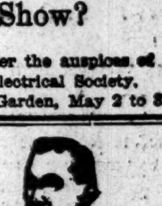
Watch the effects which follow the use of this great discovery, and you will find that if taken in time and according to directions, the annoying symptoms which, unless checked, will lead to certain sickness or death, will disappear, and you will be by this means restored to health and happiness, and thus secure a new lease of life.

Electricity in warfare—on land, in the air, on and under the water.

Monday next it begins.

How many millions between here and San Francisco will wish they could come to Madison Square Garden during the Electrical Show?

To be held under the auspices of the New York Electrical Society, Madison Square Garden, May 2 to 21st.



All Facial Blemishes, Skin and Scalp Diseases permanently cured; featural irregularities corrected by experienced physicians at the JOHN H. WOODBURY INSTITUTE, 127 West 42d St., New York. Use Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, and Facial Powder.

LEAKY ROOFS

If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles, and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE.

MERCHANT & CO., 247 Water St., New York.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE TO GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. [illegible] harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWING DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

"EMERGENCY MEN" IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 25.—Mayor Quincy has given his consent to the proposed organization within the Street Department of a body of "emergency men," who could be called out at short notice, in case of a great fire, explosion, or other widespread accident, to lend aid to the fire and police forces in clearing the streets, protecting property, and saving life; also in the not absolutely impossible event of an attack on the city by the Spanish.

COAST STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

The Mallory Line, which sent its last outgoing vessel only to Key West instead of having it make the complete trip to Galveston, announced yesterday that for the present none of its vessels would go to Key West and Galveston. The Port Royal and Brunswick service will be continued.

The Morgan Line announced that its New Orleans freight service was uninterrupted. The Spanish war risk is to be assumed by the Southern Pacific Company. In the event of its becoming imprudent to dispatch steamers, an all-rail service will supplant the steamers.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
NO. 238 FIFTH AVENUE.
WM. B. NORMAN..........Auctioneer
LAST DAY,
This Tuesday Afternoon at 1 o'clock.
(PLEASE NOTE THE HOUR,)
BALANCE OF
MRS. B. TIEMANN'S
STOCK OF
Exceedingly Rare Antiques
AT AUCTION.
AS FOLLOWS:
Furniture, Sterling Silver, Porcelains, and Faience, Historical Plates and Platters, Sheffield Plate, English, Bohemian, and Venetian Glass, Laces, Embroideries, Draperies, &c.

The Standard Brand of the best Whiskey is
HUNTER
BALTIMORE
RYE

Rich, Pure Flavor.
Perfectly Matured and Mellow, Tonical and Restorative.
A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives, 8 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Items Wroth Repeating

Velvet Carpets, at $1.10. Sorts that sell at $1.35 and $1.50. 5,000 yards, selected patterns.

Dress Silks. Until yesterday the prices were $1 to $1.35. Now they are 50c. to 70c. High qualities, late styles and at the prices—bargains.

Bric-a-Brac. The sale began yesterday but the counter space was insufficient for the display of all. Therefore some new things to-day. Royal Worcester, Royal Bonn, Teplitz and Sevres wares. Decorative things at prosaic prices. Mostly a half off but a few down one-third.

Old Glory. The National flag in small and large sizes. Prices at the bottom of the market. Two stocks—main floor and basement.

Dutch Roses and Azaleas. We are closing the Rose plants at $1 a doz. or 10 cents each. Azaleas 30c. each. The charm of successful cultivation follows the sale of our Dutch plants, and we've had five years' experience with them.

Stamped Linens at One-Third

THERE seldom comes a really great bargain except through somebody's loss. The ill-wind of the manufacturer or the importer or (sometimes) the retailer, blows good to the customer. Here is an illustration of the proverb in a lot of Stamped Linens.

They are of the very highest class. The maker is known country-wide for the beauty and originality of his designs and the excellence of his materials and workmanship. These are all new and fresh, in latest ideas and fancies, but the prices are

One-third the Usual Figures.

With these, a lot of Stamped Art Goods,—dark linens, denims, and "art cloths," and marked at nearly Half Prices. All new. Here is a suggestion of the variety offered:—

STAMPED LINENS
- Doilies, some round, some square; the smallest are 7x7 in, at 5c.; the largest are 11½ in. square at 25c., with various sizes and prices between,
- Centerpieces, from 18x18 in. to 24x24 in. Prices, 25c. to 65c.
- Stand Covers, 18x45 in., from 65c. to 85c.
- Tea Cloths, 30x30 and 40x40 in., 75c. to $1.
- Tray Covers, 18x27 in and 20x30 in., 30c. to 60c.
- Chiffonier Covers, 18x36 in., at 60c.
- Bureau or Sideboard Covers, 18x54 in., 75c. and $1.

Multiply these prices by three to get fair value measures.

STAMPED ART GOODS
- Laundry Bags, of fancy art cloths, 25c., 50c. and 75c.
- Umbrella Bags, of stamped denims, 15c.
- Wall Pockets, stamped denims, 18c. and 20c.
- Photo Frames, of dark linens, 15c. and 40c.
- Sofa Pillow Tops, of cotton art cloths, 25c.
- Table Covers of fancy art cloths, 50c., 65c. and $1.

Shown with the stamped linens are many pieces of commenced and finished work, to illustrate and suggest the bringing out of the designs. These are also for sale at half usual prices.

More of Suits and Capes

IT is a matter of occasional regret that "style" is a thing indescribable. In type talk one suit sounds very much like another suit, and all jackets are alike to the reader, save in price.

We claim much for our garments, and most of that much lies in the field covered by that useful word "style,"—a term which often covers as many faults as charity itself. We think it hides no faults here. It means here originality, attractiveness, effectiveness, desirability. It implies care, thought, experience and expert skill. It is associated here, too, with inexpensiveness. As an illustration of all this, look into the merits of these:—

- At $16—Of serge and Venetian cloth; Saddler jackets prettily braid trimmed and silk lined; correctly hanging skirt, lined with percaline.
- At $17.50—Of serge; Saddler jacket, to be worn open or closed; silk-faced revers; silk lined; skirt percaline lined.
- At $30—Of broadcloth, tan, blue or gray; blouse front waist with revers of corded silk; entire suit beautifully silk lined; drop lining in skirt.
- At $35—Of covert, gray, tan or blue; new 3-button cutaway jacket; beautifully hanging skirt; entire suit silk lined.

This suggestion of jackets and capes. Some from Paris, some from Berlin, some of New York.

JACKETS
- At $15—Of black Venetian cloth; fly front; coat revers and back; black taffeta lining.
- At $22.50—Of gray or castor broadcloth; tight fitting, with two rows of white pearl buttons; wide revers; coat back; strap seams; lined with brocaded silk.
- At $25—Imported coat of tan broadcloth; reefer front; revers front and back trimmed with soutache braid; inverted plait back; lined with changeable taffeta.

CAPES
- At $9—Black imported diagonal cloth; 18 in. deep, full circular effect, standing slashed collar, embroidered with narrow soutache braid and jet in pleasing designs; lined with black satin.
- At $11—Imported black cloth; 12 in. deep, handsomely trimmed with braid and jet, open-work around bottom, black taffeta ruching around neck, finished with gros grain ribbon, the lining of black taffeta has the drop effect and is finished with silk ruffle.
- At $15—Imported black Sicilian cloth; 23 in. deep, standing slashed collar, inlaid with ruching of plaited taffeta, finished with gros grain ribbon, lined with black taffeta.

Two Furniture Announcements

An $84 Parlor Suit for $48

WE wish we had more of these, for there will be a prompt and sharp demand for them to-day. There are three pieces in the set, the frames are of solid mahogany, lightened with inlaid tracery, and the coverings are of silk velours, over hair. The furniture people say that our present price is only a little more than half a fair valuation.

A $20 Couch for $12.

We make these to your order, showing you samples of coverings and the finished couch as a guide and illustration. There's a very liberal choice offered in the coverings,—you can match almost any surroundings. The couch as we turn it out is fairly valued at $20.

There are a few couches here which have remained our guests too long. We speed their parting thus:

At $7, from $10
At $16, from $24
At $20, from $35
At $21, from $29
At $30, from $46
At $36, from $48

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GOV. WOLCOTT TO THE MILITIA.

Thinks Massachusetts Troops Are Needed for Coast Defense Rather Than in the Volunteer Army.

BOSTON, April 25.—After a meeting with his council of officers at the State House today, Gov. Wolcott issued the following statement:

"In view of the possibility that an important theatre of war may be on or near the New England Coast and that a number of troops substantially equal to the present militia force of the Commonwealth will be necessary for the coast defense of Massachusetts, I am advised by the council of officers to make public announcement of my opinion that it would be detrimental to the efficiency of the service to encourage or permit the depletion or disintegration of existing organizations by wholesale enlistments of officers or commands in the service of the United States.

"If, as is possible, an additional number of volunteers is called for beyond the present force of the militia this number should, in my judgment, be made up in large measure by new enlistments of patriotic citizens, not at present connected with organizations, although opportunities should also be given to individual members of the militia, subject to a proper consideration of the welfare of the State. Any member of the militia desiring so to volunteer should make application for discharge to his commanding officer and await favorable action thereon.

"His place in the militia should be filled by enlistment. The defense of the coast line of this Commonwealth is a necessary and honorable service which should be loyally performed by all on whom the duty devolves, and should not be made secondary to any service elsewhere, however patriotic the motives which might influence such action, unless in obedience to definite orders from Washington.

"The Commonwealth will respond promptly and enthusiastically to any call for volunteers which may be made, and believes that in retaining the efficiency of its military organizations for coast defense she is acting in accordance with the wishes and purposes of the National Government."

NO INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 25.—Telegrams received from the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Cheyenne, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé Indian agencies deny that an uprising is contemplated on the removal of the troops from this State. The story that a number of Indians have offered to fight Spain is also denied. A few half breeds will join the cowboy regiment now being formed, but this is the extent of Indian offerings.

It has been recommended by the several Indian agents as a precautionary measure that all of the young Indians be enlisted as policemen or soldiers to guard the frontier. This, it is believed, would act as a preventive against an outbreak, as without the young men there could be no such demonstration.

Expressive Prayer in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In the House to-day the Chaplain made an impressive invocation. "Strengthen us," he prayed, "in the conflict upon which we are about to enter. Be gracious to the fathers and mothers who are called upon to give up their sons and comfort them with the thought that their sacrifice is in the interest of humanity and a larger civilization. Wisely direct the President and his advisers and strengthen our forces on land and sea, that the end may come speedily in the interest of justice, liberty, and a more enduring peace."

BUSY AT THE NAVY YARD

Some of the Massachusetts Militia Object to Joining the Navy.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FLOATED

To be Flagship of the Coast Defense Squadron, Consisting of the New Orleans, Yankee, Yosemite, Prairie, and Dixie.

The members of the Massachusetts Naval Militia who arrived here on Sunday to man the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, spent rather an uncomfortable night at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn, where they had to sleep on mattresses laid on the floor of the banqueting room. They were all up bright and early, and in spite of this seemed to be in good humor. After breakfasting they formed in front of the hotel on Clark Street and giving cheers for themselves, the hotel proprietor, and for Brooklyn, then marched to the navy yard.

At the navy yard the men were well received and were marched to the Vermont, where they were subjected to a physical examination by the recruiting officers. As the men had been carefully selected from the battalion before they came to New York none of them was rejected.

Whether they will enlist as regulars or maintain their position as an independent organization no one seemed to know. The men walked about the yard in a listless way during the day, and discussed Capt. Crowninshield's order that they should resign from their battalion and join the regular navy. Many of the men declared that they would not do this, and asserted that they would rather go back home than sever their connection with their regiment. Capt. Weeks, who is the chief officer of the Massachusetts Militia, is expected here to-day, when it is hoped that the trouble will be satisfactorily adjusted.

The Prairie is not expected to be ready for the Boston men for two or three days yet. Until she is ready the men will be quartered at the marine barracks.

The cruiser San Francisco was floated out of the dry dock early in the morning, and took a berth at the coal dock, where her crew were put to painting her sides and top hamper. The New Orleans, which is moored alongside the San Francisco, will be ready to go to sea in a few days.

The Wasp, formerly the yacht Columbia, left the yard last night in charge of Lieut. Aaron Ward. The collier Sterling is expected to be ready to leave to-morrow. The Scorpion will be ready to leave on Wednesday. Her armament is nearly completed.

The yachts Viking and Thespia were put in the dry dock yesterday morning to be fitted as the other yachts have been.

The collier Niagara, which was lying at the man-o'-war anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., all day Sunday, left yesterday morning and passed out by Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock.

Commander W. H. Stayton of the Brooklyn Naval Militia summoned all his officers and men to the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, on Flatbush Avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the first of a series of drills which are to be held until the battalion is ordered to the navy yard to man some of the vessels that are to be used for harbor and coast patrol duty.

The squadron that will protect the coast from invasion will consist of the San Francisco, which is the flagship; the New Orleans, Yankee, Yosemite, Prairie, and Dixie. It is probable that the St. Louis, Harvard, and Yale will also be attached to this squadron, but this has not been decided yet. These bigger vessels are to patrol well off shore, and the smaller ones, like the Wasp, Scorpion, Vixen, Restless, and the yachts and tugs are to patrol nearer inshore and so give the alarm of the approach of any hostile fleet quickly to the nearest signal station.

THE AUXILIARY BOARD.

Detention of the Fuerst Bismarck Revives the Rumor that She Is to be Purchased.

It was reported yesterday that the officials of the Hamburg-American Line in Hoboken had received orders from the New York office to the effect to put neither coal nor cargo into the steamer Fürst Bismarck. As the steamer is scheduled to sail Thursday, the officials in Hoboken believe the United States Government has come to an agreement with the company and will take the vessel. Previous orders had delayed the coaling and loading of the ship, but preparations to send her out on Wednesday proceeded, so that if orders came to allow her to sail the work of coaling and loading could be done rapidly.

Emil Boas, the American agent of the company, when seen last night was noncommittal. When asked if positive orders had been given not to coal or put cargo into the ship he said: "The vessel is not scheduled to sail until Thursday, and there is plenty of time to coal before then."

"The Government positively, then, is not to have her?" was asked.

"Oh, I won't say that. She is under offer to the Government, but I have no advices."

A member of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers when asked about the matter said that the Fuerst Bismarck was not to be inspected unless special orders were received from the Navy Department. "Besides," said he, "I do not know that this Government could secure the steamer now that the war is on."

The report that the Government had bought four vessels from the Anchor Line was denied at the American offices of the line yesterday. Assistant General Manager Douglass Caverly said that it would be impossible for his line to sell ships to this country since England had declared neutrality.

The Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday inspected the steamers Vigilant and Laura A. Darragh, both owned by Thomas Marvel & Co. of Newburg, N. Y.

The Vigilant is a steel steamer built in 1894. She is 130 feet in length, 25 feet beam, 7.4 draught, and carries two compound engines. She formerly plied between Jacksonville and Savannah.

The Laura A. Darragh was built in 1893 for use on Lake Seneca, N. Y. She is 100 feet in length, 18.6 feet beam, 6 feet draught. Both boats have a guaranteed speed of 15 knots an hour.

Chief Engineer Dixon and Lieutenant Commander Patch left on Sunday for Buffalo and Cleveland to inspect a number of yachts there which have been offered to the Government. These will include the big yacht Comanche, owned by Senator Mark Hanna.

Naval Constructor Tawresey paid a visit to Philadelphia and inspected the St. Paul. He said that she will carry six five-inch guns, four forward and two aft, and twelve six-pounders, mounted on extended platforms, so that they can be trained to sweep the horizon. She will be ready for service next week.

The report that William K. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Conqueror, has been offered to the Government could not be confirmed at the board rooms.

HAMPTON ROADS GUARDED.

No Vessels Allowed to Enter After Sunset—The Hospital Ship Solace a Novelty in Navies.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, OFF FORT MONROE, April 25.—This port, the entrance to Washington, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, where half a score of vessels of war are under repairs for assistance in the conflict; Newport News, the great coaling place of the coast and where the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge are being constructed; Annapolis, Richmond, and Fort Monroe, the key to the land situation, has been declared in a state of pacific blockade from sunset to sunrise, and no vessels will be allowed to enter Hampton Roads between the hours that mark that period.

The enforcement of this pacific blockade, established for precautionary purposes, is carried out by the army officials located at Fort Monroe. Under the direction of Capt. Casey of the United States Engineer Corps mines have been laid between Cape Henry and Cape Charles and above them, both in the Chesapeake and James River outlets of Hampton Roads. It is therefore dangerous for vessels to come in at night.

A patrol force of vessels, either owned or chartered by the army department, was sent out to-night, and all ships were warned and ordered to lay to until daybreak. At that time the picket fleet will act as escort to vessels that have been held up during the night and will escort them through the lines of torpedoes and mines with which the harbor is lined.

The Washington, Norfolk, and Richmond steamers were allowed to leave to-night as usual, but beginning to-morrow night they will have to leave before sunset in time to be clear of the harbor.

The squadron is on the most warlike kind of a footing to-night.

A picket fleet of steam cutters is out for the entire night, fully armed. The officers of the deck and the marine sentries are armed, and some of the gun squads sleep at the guns. Engines are coupled, full steam is up, and anchors have been sighted so that there will be no delay in starting.

The hospital ship Solace, an innovation in naval construction, is completed, and may leave for Key West with the Panther. Her hull is painted white, with a green band around it. She is a ship of 3,800 tons, and her speed is seventeen knots. Carrying the flag of the Red Cross it is not believed that she will be even threatened by the enemy.

Every comfort and convenience for wounded officers and men is found on this floating hospital, and never before has there been such provided for battles on the water.

There are bunks for the wounded, plenty of operating tables, large steam launches to circulate in and out of the fleet and take away the wounded. The launches will undoubtedly save many officers and sailors from death by drowning. The wounded will be carefully taken by cables and tackles forward, and as soon as they are on the deck of the Solace, carried to the operating room or taken to the bunks.

There are operating rooms for use of officers and sailors, death rooms, convalescing rooms, a laundry, disinfecting machines, quarters for officers and crew of the ship, and there will be on board a corps of trained nurses.

CRUISERS LEAVE HONGKONG.

The Olympia and Baltimore Presumably Sent Away by British Authorities.

HONGKONG, April 25.—The United States cruisers Olympia and Baltimore have left this port.

It is said that Commodore Dewey and the United States Consul, William E. Hunt, protested that it was not necessary to leave, as they had not been notified by the United States Government of the declaration of war.

Although it is not so stated, the United States squadron was apparently requested to leave by the British authorities, in consequence of the proclamation of neutrality.

TO MAN THE MONTAUK.

Battalion of the West of New Jersey's Naval Militia Ordered Out.

TRENTON, April 25.—Capt. Dahlgren of the Battalion of the West, New Jersey Naval Militia, has been ordered to detail ninety-five men to take the monitor Montauk to Portland, Me. This detail will replace the similar detail from the Battalion of the East, ordered to this duty some time ago. The Battalion of the East expects now to be kept intact, and one of the auxiliary cruisers or guard boats may be placed in their charge.

Adjt. Gen. Stryker of New Jersey to-day received a telegram from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, saying that members of the New Jersey Naval Reserve who enter the navy of the United States should be noted as absent with leave from the Naval Militia organization of New Jersey.

This order from the Assistant Secretary was in answer to a protest against a proposition of the Navy Department, that the reserves be discharged by the State, and that they should then enlist in the United States service.

RESOLUTION AGAINST PRIVATEERS.

Mr. Gillett Proposes to Release the Prizes Taken from Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Representative Gillett of Massachusetts has introduced a joint resolution making the following declaration:

"That during the present war with Spain no privateer shall be commissioned by the United States; that merchant ships and their cargoes shall not be prizes unless they carry contraband of war or try to violate a blockade; that merchant ships already captured shall be released."

THE YANKEE'S DETAIL.

Commander Miller Will Issue a List of the Men To-day.

Commander Miller of the Naval Militia was seen on board the New Hampshire at East Twenty-sixth Street last night, and asked about the detail of the Yankee. He said he will be able some time to-day to give out the list of names of the men detailed to that ship. He thought the roll will not be finished until afternoon.

There was little done on board the New Hampshire last night. The drilling of recruits and the entertainment of a host of visitors took up all the reserves' time.

AUXILIARY NAVAL RESERVES.

House Committee on Naval Affairs Agrees to Report the Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to report favorably to the House the Administration resolution creating an auxiliary naval reserve force.

The measure vests the number of volunteers so called out in the discretion of the President, and the men are to be used in the mosquito fleet and the defenses of the harbors on the coast line.

Yachts Rechristened.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day bestowed names upon several of the yachts recently purchased by the department for naval uses. The Penelope becomes the Yankton, the Thespia becomes the Hist, the Illawarra becomes the Leonidas, the Corsair becomes the Gloucester, and the Philadelphia becomes the Peoria. The Viking and the Restless retain their present names, as does the Menomsha, a collier. It is likely that none of the colliers will be rechristened.

Monitor Catskill en Route to Boston.

The monitor Catskill, manned by a detail of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, was sighted off Long Branch at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning. She was on her way from the League Island Yard, at Philadelphia, to Boston, where she is to be used for harbor defense. Capt. George R. H. Buffinton is in charge. She passed in by the Hook and took the inside course for Boston. The tug Argus was towing her. All the way up the bay and East River she was saluted.

Negotiating for British Ships.

LONDON, April 25.—The United States Embassy was crowded to-day with ship brokers, negotiations being on foot to purchase in behalf of the United States some British ships which are now in American ports.

Denial from United States Embassy.

LONDON, April 25.—The United States Embassy denies the purchase of any additional liners whatever. It is asserted there that, if the Anchor Line steamers have been bought, the negotiations must have taken place on the American side of the Atlantic.

Warships Pass Highland Light.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., April 25.—The ram Katahdin passed this port at 1:15 and proceeded to an anchorage at Provincetown. The cruiser Minneapolis, steaming rapidly up the coast, passed here at 6:45 P. M., and headed toward Massachusetts Bay. Her destination is unknown.

The Vesuvius Sails from Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 25.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius sailed from this port this afternoon, bound south, but her actual destination is unknown, except to the naval authorities. It is supposed that she will touch at Key West, and later join the fleet off Havana. The Vesuvius took an exceedingly large supply of projectiles.

CHALLENGED TO A DUEL

Cartel Sent to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Sigsbee by Lieut. De Carranza.

A WEEK IN WHICH TO ANSWER

Former Naval Attache of the Spanish Legation Resents Their Testimony Before Congressional Committees on Maine Report.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Lieut. Ramon de Carranza of the Spanish Royal Navy, until recently Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, has challenged Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine to fight duels. The challenges were issued on the night that the Spanish Minister withdrew from Washington.

Lieut. de Carranza determined upon this course of action immediately after Consul Lee and Capt. Sigsbee appeared before the Congressional committees and testified that it was their belief that the Spanish naval officers were responsible for the blowing up of the Maine. He made known his purpose to Minister Polo, who peremptorily forbade him to issue the challenge while he was a member of the legation staff.

Lieut. de Carranza insisted that his official position in no way restricted his rights as a gentleman to call another gentleman to account. It was finally arranged that the issuance of the challenges should await the termination of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, when Lieut. Carranza would be absolved from any restraint as an official under Minister Polo.

Details of Challenges Arranged.

In the meantime Lieut. de Carranza consulted his close personal friend, Capt. De la Casa of the Spanish Army, late Military Attaché here, and the details of the challenges were arranged. Only Minister Polo, Capt. De la Casa, and one other person were aware of what was done, the strictest secrecy being enjoined on all parties, according to the ethics of dueling, which give to the party challenged the privilege of making public the facts in the transaction. This secrecy is now broken, however, by the rumors current, and the facts of the challenges are made public.

Lieut. de Carranza's first challenge was sent to Gen. Lee, and it is rather more lengthy than the one to Capt. Sigsbee. It is most deferential, even courtly, in tone, according to the tenets of dueling, but aside from the challenge proper, it contains an intentional insult to Gen. Lee, with a view to provoking him to an acceptance.

The letter sets forth that Gen. Lee in his testimony before the Congressional committee stated that in his judgment Spanish officials exploded the mine which blew up the Maine. This, Lieut. de Carranza asserts in his challenge, is a direct reflection upon the honor of the naval officers who had charge of the defenses of Havana. "Any man who makes such a charge on belief, and not on proof," the challenge proceeds, "is himself capable of committing the crime."

Wanted an Answer in Eight Days.

Lieut. De Carranza refers to reports that Gen. Lee will return to Cuba as a Major General, and asks that before he goes he will give the Lieutenant the privilege of fighting him. The challenge closes as follows:

"For eight days I shall await your answer at the Spanish Consulate at Toronto."

The challenge to Gen. Lee was mailed at 6:30 P. M. on the 20th inst., as the Spanish Minister and his party were about to take the train, the State Department having given him his passports that afternoon. It was directed to the State Department, as Gen. Lee had been assigned a room at the department. It happened, however, that he had gone to Richmond, so that it is not known whether he received the letter the following morning. Lieut. De Carranza felt satisfied that Gen. Lee would accept the challenge and that a meeting would occur, probably on Canadian soil.

The challenge to Capt. Sigsbee is substantially the same as that to Gen. Lee, but is slightly briefer, owing to the omission of the phrase relating to Gen. Lee's return to Cuba as a Major General. It refers to Capt. Sigsbee's testimony before the Senate Committee, and says that the statement that the mine was fired by persons on shore directly impugns the naval officials in charge of shore defenses. In this challenge also, eight days are given during which a reply may be sent to the Spanish Consulate at Toronto.

The challenge was sent in care of the Navy Department. Capt. Sigsbee had previously left for Philadelphia to take command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, so that the letter may not have reached him.

Since the challenges were sent no word has reached here as to the purposes of Gen. Lee and Capt. Sigsbee. The dispatch from Toronto indicates that no acceptances or declinations have reached there.

The Challenger.

Lieut. De Carranza is about forty-five years old, tall, and of athletic build. He looks more like an Englishman than a Spaniard. His face is full-bearded and ruddy from exposure on the sea, for he came to Washington after long sea service. It was he who was intrusted by Gen. Blanco with the delivery to Washington of the report of the Spanish Naval Commission which investigated the disaster to the Maine, and after delivering the report into the hands of Minister Polo he was attached to the legation. For three years he commanded a gunboat in Cuban waters. He is an expert swordsman and pistol shot.

Lieut. De Carranza made known his purpose before leaving here of waiting eight days, when, if answers were not received, he would publish the challenges sent to Gen. Lee and Capt. Sigsbee. It was suggested to him that the views of dueling taken in this country and Europe were not the same and that the laws prohibited it, but he insisted that these officers would not invoke the law or the custom of the country in the present case.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 25.—Lieut. De Carranza, of the suite of Señor Polo y Bernabe, was seen this afternoon relative to the report that he had challenged Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine and Gen. Lee to fight a duel. The Lieutenant corroborated the story.

SENOR POLO'S CAR NOT STONED.

Chief Wilkie Denies that There Was Any Hostile Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Chief John E. Wilkie of the Secret Service to-day gave out the following statement:

"The Spanish Minister having been quoted in an interview as saying that the car containing his party had been stoned at Harrisburg and Rochester, I beg to state that the reports from the Secret Service men who accompanied the party show that at Harrisburg the members of the Spanish party were in bed, and that there was no demonstration of any sort while the train remained at the station.

"At Rochester the members of the Spanish party were at breakfast when the train pulled into the station, and no one but the train men and railroad employes knew of their presence on the train.

"At no point during the trip was there any unfavorable demonstration of any sort."

VALUE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

BANGKOK, Siam, April 25.—The United States Minister here, John Barrett, in an interview to-day, said:

"It is of the greatest importance that the United States should take the Philippine Islands. Their value is not realized at home. They are richer and larger than Cuba, and, in the hands of a strong power, would be the key to the Far East and to the Asiatic Pacific.

"The United States could either hold them for commercial or strategic reasons, or negotiate with Great Britain to exchange them for the latter's West Indian colonies, or else surrender them to other powers for reciprocal advantages."

Newfoundlanders for the Navy.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 25.—Between sixty and seventy Newfoundland fishermen left to-day, intending to enlist in the American navy.

Coal Secured at St. Thomas.

ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 25.—United States Consul Van Horn succeeded in purchasing yesterday 1,000 tons of coal for the use of the United States warships.

The GORHAM *Co'y.*

Silversmiths

direct attention to the numerous

UNIQUE PIECES

which they have constantly on hand, and which, as duplication is impossible, are especially suitable for

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Sixth Artillery: First Lieut. Gustave W. S. Stevens from Battery K to Battery C; First Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham from Battery C to Battery K.

Orders to Major Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, to report for duty to Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the troops at Tampa, Fla., are revoked.

Major Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report for duty to Major Gen. John R. Brooke.

Michael J. Norton, messenger, heretofore assigned to the office of the Inspector General's Department of the Gulf at Atlanta, Ga., is assigned to the office of the Inspector General, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill.

Francis O. Lindow, messenger, ordered to the office of the Inspector General, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill., is assigned to the offices of the Inspector General, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga.

Major Albert E. Woodson, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved at his own request from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Oklahoma Territory, and upon transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, Sixth Artillery, is transferred to the Fifth Artillery, Battery B.

Col. James Gilliss, Assistant Quartermaster General, will be relieved from duty in the office of the Quartermaster General when his services can be spared, and will then proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry, will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty as his assistant and disbursing officer.

Assignments of officers to regiments: Capt. James W. Watson promoted from First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, to Capt. Tenth Cavalry, Troop B, to date from Jan. 11, vice Nodstrom, deceased.

Capt. Percy E. Trippe (promoted from First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop D, to date from March 11, vice Evans, retired.

First Lieut. Richard L. Livermore (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Sixth Cavalry, Troop M, to date from Feb. 26, vice West, appointed Captain Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieut. Robert J. Fleming (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry,) to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop I, to date from March 11, vice Trippe, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Troop A, Jan. 11, with the rank from June 11, 1897, vice Livermore, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Thomas A. Roberts, First Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Troop L, Feb. 26, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Corcoran, promoted.

Additional Second Lieut. Edgar A. Sirmyer, Sixth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry, Troop H, March 8, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Pearce, transferred to the Sixth Artillery.

Additional Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Eighth Cavalry, to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, Troop B, March 11, with rank from June 11, 1897, vice Fleming, promoted.

Capt. Charles R. Tyler, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry,) to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company I, to date from April 6, vice Witherell, retired.

First Lieut. William P. Jackson, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, Company E, to date from March 29, vice Niskern, appointed Captain Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieut. Albert B. Donaworth, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry,) to the Sixteenth Infantry, Company E, to date from April 6, vice Tyler, promoted.

Orders appointing an army retiring board, to meet at Baltimore, Md., directing First Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Cavalry, to appear before the board for examination, are revoked. First Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Cavalry, now on sick leave of absence, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and join his regiment.

The following-named officers of the Second Infantry are relieved from their present duties, as hereinafter specified, and will proceed to join their regiments:

First Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, from duty at Doane College, Crete, Neb.

First Lieut. La Roy S. Upton, from duty at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.

Capt. Adam Slaker, Sixth Artillery, is relieved from duty at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City, and will join his battery.

Capt. Albert S. Cummins, Fourth Artillery, will be relieved from duty as engineer officer, Department of the East, by the Commanding General of that department, and will join his battery.

First Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, First Artillery, is relieved from duty at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., and will join his battery.

Transfers in the First Artillery: Capt. Clermont L. Best, from Battery G to Light Battery K; Capt. Garland N. Whistler, from Light Battery K to Battery G.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum, Eighth Cavalry, is extended one day.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Second Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, Ninth Infantry, and which was changed to sick leave, is extended to include April 25, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of South Dakota, and will at once proceed to join his regiment at Chickamauga National Park.

First Lieut. Charles G. Treat, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from further duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will report to Lieut. Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery, at Chickamauga National Park, for duty with the light artillery.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding ten visits prior to June 20, 1898, to each of the following works: To the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J.; the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., and to the works of the Taylor Iron and Steel Company, High Bridge, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding ten visits during each of the months of May and June to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of field projectiles.

Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, First Infantry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at St. John's College, Fordham, New York City, and will proceed to join his company.

Second Lieut. Henry Abbot, First Infantry, will be relieved from duty with the Twentieth Infantry upon the receipt of this order by his commanding officer, and will then proceed to join his company.

Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, will proceed from New York City, via Washington, D. C., to Key West, Fla., on official business, reporting to the Major General commanding the army en route.

First Lieut. William H. Johnston, Sixteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to join his company.

Major Crosby P. Miller, Quartermaster, will transfer his duties temporarily to an officer to be designated by the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., and will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Dwight W. Ryther, Sixth Infantry, by the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is extended seven days, and he will proceed, at the expiration of this extension to join his company.

Major William C. [illegible] ing been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service is announced.

By direction of the President, the designation "Battery Sergeant Jasper," given to the new 10-inch battery on Sullivan Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C., in orders of March 12, is changed by eliminating therefrom the word "Sergeant," and the battery will hereafter be known and designated as Battery Jasper.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Dyson is detached from duty with the Fish Commission April 25 and ordered immediately to the San Francisco.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. J. Schell is detached from the Naval Academy April 23 and ordered immediately to the Barger.

Ensign F. R. Payne is detached from the navy yard at New York April 23 and ordered to the St. Louis April 24.

Assistant Engineer G. W. Lowe is detached from the Naval Academy April 23 and ordered to the Justin April 25.

Ensign R. H. Leigh is detached from the Naval Academy April 23 and ordered to the Justin April 25.

Ensign L. McNamee is detached from the Naval Academy April 23 and ordered to the Justin April 25.

Lieut. T. W. Ryan is detached from the Naval Academy April 23 and ordered to the Justin April 25 as executive officer.

Commander G. E. Ide is detached from the navy yard at Norfolk April 23 and ordered to the Justin April 25.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor is detached from the Yankee April 23 and ordered to the New Orleans.

Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgely is detached from the Prairie April 23 and ordered immediately to the San Francisco.

Commander A. Dunlap is detached from the command of the Blake April 23 and ordered to command the Solace.

Chief Engineer J. H. Chasmar is detached from the Wabash on the arrival of the Chatham at Boston and ordered to duty in connection with the Chatham April 23.

Mate J. D. Dwyer was on April 23 ordered to the Panther immediately.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner is detached from the San Francisco April 23 and ordered immediately to the Solace.

Assistant Paymaster J. W. Morse is appointed April 22 and ordered to the Bancroft April 25.

Lieut. A. M. Beecher's order to report at the torpedo station is modified, and he is ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance April 25.

Ensign C. E. Hayden, retired, is ordered to the Office of Naval Intelligence April 23.

Ensign H. E. Smith is detached from the Bennington April 23 and ordered to the Vermont, via Mohican.

Naval Cadet J. B. Henry, Jr., is detached from the Prairie April 23 and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Naval Cadet W. L. Littlefield is detached from the Prairie April 23 and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Naval Cadet A. W. Marshall is detached from the Yankee April 23 and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Naval Cadet H. O. Bisset is detached from the Yankee April 23 and ordered immediately to the Vermont.

Capt. C. S. Cotton is detached from the navy yard at Washington April 23 and ordered to command the Harvard April 25.

Capt. C. F. Goodrich is detached as President of the War College April 23 and ordered to command the St. Louis April 24.

Mate J. Burns is appointed April 23 at the navy yard, Norfolk.

Acting Lieut. Joseph Beale is appointed April 23 and ordered to the Harvard April 24.

Acting Carpenter Allan Gallatty is appointed April 23 to the St. Paul.

Assistant Surgeon Edgar Thompson is appointed April 22.

Assistant Engineer Thomas D. Parker is appointed April 22.

Paymaster T. S. Jewett, appointed Paymaster, with relative rank of Lieutenant March 30, is commissioned from April 21.

Lieut. A. H. Robertson, appointed Lieutenant, junior grade, Feb. 1, is commission from April 21.

Lieut. C. B. Brittain, appointed Lieutenant, junior grade, Feb. 6, is commissioned from April 21.

Lieut. W. R. M. Field, appointed Lieutenant from March 14, is commissioned from April 21.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, appointed Lieutenant, junior grade, March 14, is commissioned from April 21.

Lieut. Commander J. A. H. Nickels, appointed Lieutenant Commander Feb. 1, is commissioned from April 21.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin, appointed Lieutenant from Feb. 1, is commissioned from April 21.

Lieut. Commander C. K. Curtis, appointed Commander Feb. 6, is commissioned from April 21.

Lieut. A. L. Key, appointed Lieutenant Commander Feb. 6, is commissioned from April 21.

Lieut. F. Marble, appointed Lieutenant, junior grade, Jan. 2, is commissioned from April 21.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, appointed Lieutenant, junior grade, Dec. 17, 1897, is commissioned from April 21.

Paymaster J. Q. Lovell, appointed Paymaster Feb. 12, is commissioned from April 21.

Pay Inspector A. W. Bacon, appointed Pay Inspector with relative rank of Commander, from Feb. 12, is commissioned from April 21.

Pay Inspector C. W. Slamm, appointed Pay Inspector with relative rank of Commander April 15, is commissioned from April 21.

Pay Director G. A. Lyon, appointed Pay Director with relative rank of Captain March 15, is commissioned from April 21.

Paymaster J. S. Phillips, appointed Paymaster with relative rank of Lieutenant from March 15, is commissioned from April 21.

Commander E. H. Gheen, appointed commander from March 28, is commissioned from April 21.

Passed Assistant Engineeg G. W. Lowe, appointed Passed Assistant Engineer with relative rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, from Feb. 16, is commissioned from April 21.

Chief Engineer E. J. Schell, appointed Chief Engineer with relative rank of Lieutenant from Feb. 16, is commissioned from April 21.

SUICIDE OF COL. E. L. MORSE.

Investment Banker of Hartford, Conn., Shoots Himself.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25.—Col. Everett L. Morse, an investment banker, shot himself at his Walnut Street residence at 7 o'clock this morning. The bullet lodged in the brain. He died at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Poor business is attributed as the cause. Col. Morse was a member of the staff of the late Gov. Morris.

All Silk and Silk-and-Wool

Black Grenadines and Etamines,

48 inches wide, in novel weaves and designs. Regular prices $2.50, $3.00, $3.50,

Reduced to $1.50.

E. A. Morrison & Son,

[illegible] Broadway and [illegible] East 19th St.

MR. SHERMAN HAS RESIGNED

Office of Secretary of State Will Undoubtedly Be Filled by Judge Day.

MOMENTARY SURPRISE CAUSED

Expected that John B. Moore Will Be Appointed to Fill the Office of Assistant Secretary—Judge Day in Canton.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The resignation of Secretary of State Sherman, although expected, could not be promised for any day in particular, and there was momentary surprise when it was made public soon after noon. The Secretary sat through a Cabinet meeting without referring to his forthcoming resignation. He communicated his intention to the President in a private conversation after the other members of the Cabinet had withdrawn.

The President being out for a walk when the Secretary sent his resignation over from the Department of State, the messenger returned to Mr. Sherman with the resignation, and made a second trip to the White house after the President's return, in order to deliver the resignation to the Executive in person. Assistant Secretary of State William R. Day will almost surely be Secretary. He would prefer to retain his present position, but the President does not care to call in another man when he can get a Secretary who is so familiar with the business of the office and with the views of the President.

There have been intimations to-night that Judge Day will not take the place of Mr. Sherman, but it is considered almost certain by his friends that the President has already prevailed upon him to accept the Cabinet honor that he rejected when he was offered the Attorney Generalship.

Judge Day's advancement will make vacant the position of Assistant Secretary. To persons who know John B. Moore, who was Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Bayard, the report that he will be appointed in Mr. Day's place will be very gratifying. In the estimation of men qualified to judge, Mr. Moore was one of the most accomplished men who ever filled a place in the department. He has enjoyed the confidence of the department under both Republican and Democratic Administrations, and his learning and excellent judgment have been employed at times since he was Assistant Secretary with great satisfaction to the Administration that sought his counsel. Mr. Moore was at the department to-day, but had nothing to say about the report that he was to return to his former service.

CANTON, Ohio, April 25.—Judge William R. Day, accompanied by his son, Luther, reached Canton via the Pennsylvania Road at 10:26 A. M. to-day. He looked as if in good health. As he stepped from the train a correspondent informed him of the resignation of Secretary Sherman. When asked if he would accept the vacancy he replied, simply: "I will take the matter under consideration."

While Judge Day declined to talk for publication it is believed that it can be announced as a fact that under existing circumstances Judge Day will accept the Secretaryship if the President nominates him and the Senate takes favorable action. It is known here that Judge Day made a great business sacrifice when he accepted the place of Assistant Secretary of State. He has not felt that he could afford to take a Cabinet portfolio, but under present circumstances, however, it is not believed that he feels he ought to decline.

JOHN BASSETT MOORE'S CAREER.

Columbia College Professor Who May Succeed Judge Day.

John Bassett Moore, who may succeed Judge Day as Assistant Secretary of State, was born in Smyrna, Del., in 1860, his father being a practicing physician of the town. After a preliminary education in the private schools of Felton, Del., he entered at the age of sixteen years the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where during his three years' course he gave special attention to the classics, general history, literature, logic, and moral philosophy. When twenty years old he entered the law office of Edward G. Bradford, at that time one of the leading lawyers of Wilmington, Del., where he studied law for three years, and, having satisfied the requirements, was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1883, beginning immediately the practice of law in Wilmington.

One of the first names on the civil service rolls was that of the young lawyer, and in July, 1885, he received a temporary commission for six months of a $1,200 clerkship in the Department of State. In the following January the commission was made permanent. For some time he was associated with the then Third Assistant Secretary and with the Solicitor in the distinctive legal branch of the work. Upon the death of the Second Assistant Secretary, who was succeeded by the Third Assistant Secretary, he was appointed to the latter's place.

Columbia University called Mr. Moore in April, 1891, to accept the Hamilton Fish Chair of International Law and Diplomacy, and he accepted. Secretary Blaine objected to his leaving, and induced the university to grant him a year's leave of absence, so in reality it was not until 1892 that he severed his connection with the Department of State. Even then he gave up an advantageous prospect, as Secretary Blaine offered to promote him to First Assistant Secretary if he would remain. Since his acceptance of the Columbia chair, however, Mr. Moore has on several occasions given the State Department the benefit of his knowledge in international law.

Two days ago he was summoned to Washington and the post of Assistant Secretary was offered to him. He telegraphed President Seth Low of the offer, and the latter at once replied, urging him to accept it. At the same time he was granted a year's leave of absence from the university. President Low said yesterday that the university could ill afford to spare him, but it was now a question of patriotism. Mr. Moore's residence in New York is 524 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

While employed in the State Department, Mr. Moore, in addition to his regular duties, was engaged in extensive investigation, the fruits of which have appeared in a number of valuable writings in the field of international law. In 1877 he published a work entitled "Report on Extra-Territorial Crime and the Cutting Case," the occasion of which was the question that arose between the United States and Mexico in 1886, in regard to the claim on the part of Mexico to try and punish a citizen of the United States for the publication in the United States of a libel on a Mexican. Mr. Moore is also the author of a report to the International American Conference on the subject of extradition, that contains a statement of the law and practice on that subject in many countries.

The "Political Science Quarterly" has published from time to time a number of contributions from Mr. Moore's pen on the subject with which he was especially conversant. What has been deemed his most important production, however, and the one that has done much to extend his repute as a writer on international questions, is "A Treatise on Extradition and Inter-State Rendition," which was published in two large volumes in 1891. It is a very complete work, and of especial value to the student of international jurisprudence.

He was Secretary of the American delegation in the Fisheries Conference that met in 1887, and he continued in that position until the conference was concluded in February of the following year. He participated in the Samoan Conference, in Washington, in June and July, 1887, between the Secretary of State and the British and German Ministers, and he prepared all the protocols of this conference as they have been published.

MR. ALGER WILL NOT RESIGN.

The Secretary of War, Although Not in Perfect Health, Will Remain.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Alger denied this afternoon the report that he, too, in consequence of indifferent health, would comply with the advice of his medical adviser and of his friends and seek the complete rest that his delicate health seems to require.

The routine of the War Department before it began to be driven with war preparations [illegible] taxing Mr. Alger's strength, and since he was prostrated by illness he has been obliged to spare himself much of the duty that he would like to perform if he were stronger. He hopes to be able to stay and discharge the duties imposed upon him, and which he has taken great pride in discharging in such a way as to produce satisfactory results.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S INTENTIONS.

Reported that He Will Be Lieutenant Colonel of a "Cow Boy" Regiment.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is not talking much about his plans for the war, but they are gradually leaking out. His resignation is at the disposal of the President. He will ask to have it acted upon if it shall become soon apparent that there is real work to be done by the land forces of the United States in Cuba.

Capt. Leonard Wood, Surgeon, United States Army, an officer who has been connected with the Medical Department of the army since 1886, and has his medal of honor as a fighting doctor, for distinguished services while in the Indian campaigns, and who is now attending Surgeon at this post, has obtained authority to raise a "cowboy" regiment of cavalry. Dr. Wood knows the men of the plains, and they know him. He believes that 1,200 men selected from Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Montana will be ready for service about as soon as they can be enlisted. They know how to live out of doors, they understand horses, and horses understand them; they can take care of their beasts and of themselves.

Capt. Wood will take command of this cowboy regiment as Colonel of Volunteers. Mr. Roosevelt expects to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. His confidence in the fighting and staying qualities of the cowboys is as great as that of Capt. Wood. Living as they have and do live in a country where there is heat enough a large part of the year to shrivel up the unacclimated, they would bear the heat of Cuba without much distress, and they would get along with such food as the country would provide and not murmur. The assembling of the regiment will take a few weeks. Mr. Roosevelt will remain here in the place he is now filling until the regiment is in camp, or, if the prospect promises active and earnest work sooner, he will join the men with whom he expects to find opportunity for that active service for which he yearns. His going from the Navy Department will be regretted greatly. He has been an extremely active man during a period when activity counted. He has helped to stimulate a feeling of pride and anxiety to render good service, and now, having seen officers about him leaving the department to take service afloat, he is restless and is determined to render his country such aid as he can in the field.

CANNOT STAY IN BRITISH PORTS

United States and Spanish Warships Must Leave Within 24 Hours—The Somers Tied Up.

LONDON, April 25.—The officials of the British Foreign Office expect that The London Gazette, the official organ of all the announcements of the Government, will publish to-morrow evening a formal notice that the warships of the belligerents, Spain and the United States, must leave British ports within twenty-four hours.

The document, it is added, is long and complicated.

It contains clauses covering the case of vessels which are unable to leave in the stipulated time owing to defects.

The authorities of the British ports have already been notified that the order is about to be published.

The officials of the United States Embassy fear the United States torpedo boat Somers, now at Falmouth, is destined to remain in England for some time to come, as no convoy for the little craft has yet been secured, and it is impossible for her to attempt to cross the Atlantic without an escort.

Advices from Falmouth to-day say that she has been lying there for two days with full steam up, but is unable to get a crew to run her across.

CANADA PROCLAIMS NEUTRALITY.

Special Instructions Regarding the Use of British Waters.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 25.—A proclamation declaring Canada to be neutral in the case of the present war between the United States and Spain was approved of by the Cabinet this afternoon, and an extra edition of the Canadian Official Gazette will follow at once with the proclamation signed by his Excellency the Governor General.

In addition to the ordinary enlistment act prohibiting British subjects from enlisting on either the side of Spain or the United States, the proclamation will contain the following special instructions:

"A."—No ships of war of either belligerent may use British waters as a place of resort for warlike purposes or equipment, or may leave British waters until twenty-four hours after a ship of the other belligerent.

"'B.'—Every such vessel of war shall be required to put to sea within twenty-four hours after entrance in the event of stress of weather or necessity for repair or for provision, in which case such vessel must leave as soon as possible, and certainly within twenty-four hours of the completion of repairs.

"Rule 'B' is subject to Rule 'A,' and the time may be extended accordingly.

"No supplies will be allowed beyond subsistence for crew for immediate use; no coal beyond what will take a vessel to the nearest port of her own country or nearer destination. No coal is to be supplied to the same ship in any British port twice within three months.

"No prizes are to be brought to any British waters.

"If a ship of either belligerent takes in coal in Canada under the rules, the Government of such colony must report by telegraph immediately in order that the British Government may notify other ports.

"If any exceptional or doubtful cases arise under the rules, the Canadian Government must telegraph to London for instructions.

"The illegal enlistment act, which will also be proclaimed, will forbid the building or dispatching of ships by British subjects to be used in the employment of either belligerents."

SEEKING ENGINEERS IN ENGLAND.

Spain Said to be Violating the Foreign Enlistment Act.

LONDON, April 25.—The Spanish Ambassador, Count Rascon, has intimated to the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, that he is issuing a statement to the newspapers setting forth that the Ambassador of Spain is not authorized to make enlistments.

There is evidence, however, that the Spanish authorities here are endeavoring to secure engineers, in spite of the Foreign Enlistment act. Col. Hay concludes the matter is too small game to warrant him in protesting to the British Foreign Office unless it assumes larger proportions. But the British authorities may act on their own initiative.

SPANISH CRUISER DISABLED.

The Reina Mercedes Lying Helpless at Santiago de Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 25.—The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes is in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba disabled. Her boilers have been taken out, but as there are no repair facilities available, she is unable to put to sea.

The cruiser has 300 tons of coal.

Bermuda's Neutrality Proclamation.

The British steamship Trinidad, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, brought a copy of a proclamation issued by Gov. Gen. Digby Barker the day she sailed, Saturday, April 23, setting forth the neutrality regulations to be observed in the island during the continuance of the war between the United States and Spain, beginning six days from the date of publication. The regulations are the same as those of other British colonies.

Mexico's Strict Neutrality.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 25.—Señor Mariscal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declared in the course of an interview that Mexico will maintain the strictest neutrality in the Hispano-American war, and that the Government has decided to make its decision respected.

Neutrality Proclamation in Italy.

ROME, April 25.—The Official Gazette today published a proclamation enjoining upon all Italian subjects strict neutrality during the war between the United States and Spain.

THE PRIVATEERING ISSUE.

Mr. Balfour in the Commons Gives His Interpretation of the Spanish Decree.

LONDON, April 25.—The British Foreign Office to-day was officially notified of the proclamation of the President of the United States in regard to neutral vessels and neutral goods and the blockade of the Island of Cuba by the United States fleet.

A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a statement to-day in the House of Commons on the subject of the Spanish decree published yesterday. He said that personally he was disposed to interpret the decree to mean that, while reserving the right of granting letters of marque, if circumstances made it expedient, Spain in the meantime meant to do what Great Britain was disposed to do and what the United States was doing, namely, to put merchant steamers under naval control for purposes of warfare. But, he explained, these vessels must fly the Spanish flag.

MADRID, April 25.—The Official Gazette to-day published the instructions of the Spanish Government respecting the right of search of neutral vessels. In brief, they set forth that warships may detain merchantmen in any non-neutral waters, for the purpose of verifying the authenticity of the flag and for examining the cargo, if the vessel is bound for a hostile port.

Spanish Article on Privateering.

MADRID, April 26.—El Epoca (Conservative) this morning contains an article on privateering, in which it says that America in 1856 retained the right of privateering because her enemy was possibly "mighty England, whose wealthy mercantile marine offered good plunder," but she earns the praises of the English press by renouncing that right to-day, "when her enemy is poor Spain." El Epoca adds: "Two weights, two measures, according to the enemy's calibre. This is the moral reached by the fatherland of Franklin, Hamilton, and Washington." The article strongly backs the Government in its maintenance of the right of privateering.

AMERICAN LINE AUXILIARIES.

Capt. Cotton Commissions the Harvard—Seamen Refuse to Reship and Trouble Follows.

Yesterday was a day of tremendous activity and stirring scenes at the American Line docks, where the big American liners St. Louis and New York are being coaled and prepared for sea. Where the ships are to go cannot be learned, but it is believed that both will convey coal and supplies to the blockading fleet off Havana. The work of getting coal aboard the two big vessels was continued all day and all last night.

According to the American Line officers, the St. Louis will be ready to sail at 6 o'clock this morning; but not even her naval commander, Caspar F. Goodrich, knows her destination. Capt. Goodrich has sealed orders.

Capt. Charles S. Cotton, United States Navy, who had been selected to command the New York, arrived on hand yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Lieut. Henry Beale. A detail of twenty-five marines, under Lieut. Theodore B. Kane, United States Marine Corps, had already boarded the vessel. The marines fell in and saluted as the commissioning pennant of the new commanding officer was run up to the main truck and the house flag of the American Line was brought down. Capt. Cotton stepped forward and read his orders aloud, and formally assumed command. The New York then became the Harvard.

A notice has been posted at the dock entrance stating that the crews of the two vessels would be mustered in at 2 P. M. At that hour the dock was jammed with men. Many of the old hands, who on Saturday had agreed to stay with the vessels for one year, refused to go aboard. The Deputy United States Commissioner, seeing that nothing could be done with them, began immediately to call for unemployed sailors who wanted to ship. As these men went forward the old crews almost caused a riot in their endeavor to prevent the new men from signing. A force of policemen had to clear the pier.

About 4 P. M. a force of about fifty men, under command of Assistant Naval Constructor Watts and Foreman Gilles, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, boarded the Harvard, carrying with them wooden models and tools for the purpose of setting the gun mounts, on which it is understood there are to be placed four guns, two starboard and two port, fore and aft. Capt. Cotton and his staff inspected the preparations for this work for some time, after which they left the deck.

Late in the evening the firemen and seamen of both vessels who had taken aboard considerable liquor, began to desert the ships. No one was allowed to leave over the gangways, but they slipped down the shore cables and through coaling chutes until fully half the crew of the vessels were scattered along West Street in the saloons. The officers, fearing that the crews would desert in a body, posted marines with loaded muskets on the gangways on the docks, and at every point of egress from the vessels, with orders to prevent any man leaving at any cost. There were many personal encounters and a riot was threatened frequently throughout the evening. Many of the deserters returned, however, late at night, and comparative quiet was at last restored.

Thomas Kinsey, the well-known purser of the St. Louis has volunteered his services to the Government, and will continue on the vessel during the war as Paymaster. The most of Mr. Kinsey's life has been spent on the sea in connection with passenger travel. When the St. Louis arrived here on Saturday night from Southampton, he completed his six hundred and seventy-fifth passage across the Atlantic.

SAYS JAPAN WOULD HELP US.

Prof. Fukishhima at Terre Haute Speaks of His Country's Gratitude.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 25.—Prof. Fukishhima of the Chair of International Law in the Imperial College of Nobles at Tokio, who lectured here to-night, says the people of Japan are willing and anxious to help the United States in the event that Spain receives assistance from any European nation.

The Japanese look upon the United States with gratitude because this country was the first to install in their minds the thoughts of freedom and advanced civilization. They showed in the conflict with China what good fighters they are, and whenever the United States needs the aid of their forty-five first-class naval vessels, their thirty-five torpedo boats, and their entire floating battery, it will be given in a twinkling.

THREE KILLED IN A FEUD.

Booles of Arkansas Taken by Surprise by the Eagles and Shot Down in Cold Blood.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—The Eagle-Boole feud broke out again near Lonoke this afternoon, and in the fight the Boole faction was almost wiped out of existence. The Eagles caught the Booles at a disadvantage and poured a terrible volley into them. W. K. Boole, the father, a prominent business man, and his two sons, Will and Charlie Boole, were instantly killed. The Eagles came out of the engagement unhurt.

It is impossible to get the details from Lonoke. It is known, however, that there were three Eagle boys and a brother-in-law, named Bob Daughtrey, in the attacking party, and that they took their enemies at a disadvantage and shot them down without a chance to defend themselves. There is great excitement, and it is feared that friends of the Booles will try to avenge the murders.

The Eagles were closely related to ex-Gov. J. P. Eagle, and W. K. Boole was an ex-member of the Arkansas Legislature, his family being one of the oldest in the State. The Eagles are well known in Lonoke County, and their faction has dominated local politics for years. The feud is of long standing and grew out of a political clash between members of the two families. The Booles and Eagles have figured in several tragedies growing out of their feud.

About ten days ago Charles Boole was fired upon from ambush while standing in front of his store. He was only slightly wounded, however, and was with his father and brother Will to-day when the three were taken by surprise by the Eagles and all were killed.

CALL FOR STATE TROOPS

New York's Quota Twelve Infantry Regiments and Two Troops of Cavalry.

GUARDSMEN READY TO ENLIST

The Only Discordant Note Comes from the Batteries, Which Are Much Disappointed Over Being Ignored—Crowds at the Armories.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Black received the following dispatch from the Secretary of War to-night:

Washington, April 25.

The Governor of New York:

The number of troops from your State, under the call of the President, dated April 23, 1898, will be twelve regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry. It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State militia shall be used as far as their numbers will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped, and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipment, ammunition, arms, blankets, tents, &c., you have and what additional you will require. Please also state when troops will be ready for muster into United States service, details to follow by mail.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Col. Griffith, the Governor's private secretary, at a conference of Legislators at the "Tub" this evening, to investigate into the number of employes in the several State Departments, who expect to go to war, made the statement that the Governor would order out the entire National Guard to-morrow morning.

Major Gen. Roe opened headquarters today in the six Senate committee rooms, opposite the Adjutant General's office. Gen. Roe will remain in these offices until after the troops are under way.

Superintendent Harrington of the New York Central was summoned by the Adjutant General this morning, and was in conference with him for about an hour, undoubtedly relating to the settlement of a plan for the transportation of the troops.

Within a few hours after the publication of the call by the President for troops addressed to Gov. Black, and when its contents became known by the Colonels and brigade commanders in the National Guard of this State, the entire aspect in the minds of many regarding the relation of the National Guard in going to the front has changed.

Indignation among many of the men and officers against the orders of Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, as they understood them, and supposedly of the Washington Government, that the men must enlist as individuals and that regimental lines were to be disregarded, has given place to a feeling of delight that the organizations to which the men have given so much time and for the success of which they have worked so hard are to be recognized and enabled to go to battle with the hope and feeling of winning glory for their regiments.

The proceedings which took place behind closed doors at the National Guard conference in Albany on Sunday, leaked out yesterday. Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast said that his position in relation to the Guard had been misunderstood, and that he had been placed in a wrong light. He said he was a friend of the Guard, and had never sought to injure it, and advised the regiments to recruit up to the limit at once, as New York's quota should be selected and put into the field as soon as possible. He said the men would have to be mustered in individually, but he explained also that this would not mean the breaking up of the organizations.

Now it is certain that nine-tenths of the National Guard of the State will enlist. Where the regiments are not up to the requirements in numbers their ranks will be recruited from the volunteers.

The President's call was received in Albany about 4 o'clock, and up to a late hour last night no word had been received at any of the armories in this city. Major Gen. Roe is in Albany, and is expected to arrive here this morning with the call from the Governor ordering the troops into camp at Peekskill. It is intended to keep them there until the call to go South is received, so as to get them used to camp life and military discipline.

As the call is for twelve regiments of infantry and there are thirteen regiments in this State, all the organizations but one will be called on, and according to the statements of militiamen all will be ready.

The only discordant note is sounded from the First and Second Batteries. The President's call does not include any artillery from this State, and these organizations cannot understand why they have been ignored. Gen. Carroll last night sent a personal telegram to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, at Washington, asking him upon what theory he had omitted to call for the artillery from this State, who are not only willing to serve their country, but in every way capable of doing so.

There was a big crowd in the armory of the Seventh Regiment last night and squads were being drilled.

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory the scene was one of constant activity. Companies were drilling during the evening and the halls were crowded with visitors. Col. Leonard said he had received no official notification from Gov. Black of the President's proclamation, and was simply waiting for orders.

There was also a great crowd at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Company D held its election for Captain, and First Lieut. James Plunkett was chosen in place of P. Bradlee Strong, resigned. Col. Duffy was greatly elated when informed of the honor of the President's call.

Col. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment, when shown the President's dispatch, smiled and said all difficulties about the regiments going to the front were now removed.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade was at the headquarters in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. "I am very much pleased at the nature of the request for the State troops," he said.

Adjt. Hart of the Twenty-second Regiment said that the men were simply waiting. "We are recruited to within 100 of the regiment's limit," he said, "and as most of the recruits are old members of the Twenty-second we have little work to break them in."

Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment said that the organization now numbers 900 men and was ready to go. Two hundred members have been added since Saturday, and seventy-six joined last night. One of those who enlisted in Company A last night was Hampton M. Sullivan, who is related to the Governor of Mississippi. He speaks Spanish and served nine months in the Cuban army under Gen. Gomez. He left Cuba two years ago owing to ill-health.

In view of the call of the President for two troops of cavalry, Squadron A is likely to be sent to the front. Capt. Ridgman said last night that 95 per cent. of the men would be willing and anxious to turn out.

At the Brooklyn armories the tenor of the President's call had not been made clear, but it is expected that the Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, and Fourteenth will turn out a full quota of men. Most of the men of the Fourteenth have been willing all the time to go under almost any conditions.

THE PLANS IN NEW JERSEY.

Three Regiments to be Designated To-day to Mobilize at Sea Girt for Enlistment.

TRENTON, April 25.—Gov. Voorhees this afternoon received a notice by telegraph from Washington that the New Jersey quota under the call for volunteers will be three regiments of infantry, and that a call with full details has been sent by mail. This is expected to arrive to-morrow morning, and the Governor will then designate the three regiments. Adjt. Gen. Stryker said to-night that any depletion which might occur in any of the regiments to be named by reason of physical unfitness or otherwise would be made up with men from other regiments, or men who have formerly been members of the Guard. The regiments designated by Gov. Voorhees will be mobilized at Sea Girt, where they will await the arrival of the United States officers.

SEA GIRT, April 25.—Unmistakable signs of hurried preparations and activity on the State camp grounds were witnessed to-day. Quartermaster General Richard A. Donnelley of Trenton arrived this morning with Col. George G. Felton of Camden. A gang of workmen drove the stakes for the tents. The mess halls and clubhouse were opened and aired.

About 3,000 tents in all will be raised, a few of them for the accommodation of the volunteers exceeding the quota. Large tents will also be erected for recruiting centres on the camp grounds near the headquarters of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, who has been appointed examining officer. The clubhouse will be utilized in part as a magazine for the storage of ammunition and small arms. Gen. Spencer will take charge of the magazine, which will be carefully guarded by a special detail. The volunteers will have ample opportunity to practice daily, and it is the programme to have a sham battle at least once a week and ten-mile runs on the country roads for practice in skirmishing.

Considerable speculation is indulged in as to the probable regiments that will be chosen. It is still believed, however, that the First and Third will form the vanguard, with additions from the Sixth and Seventh.

THERE is a quaint suggestion, almost picturesque, in the fragrance of Lundborg's Perfumes.

SWORD FOR MAJOR ANDREWS.

He Receives It from Gen. Fitzgerald and His Old Staff at a Dinner.

Major Avery D. Andrews, commander of Squadron A, was the guest last night at the Union Club of ex-Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and other members of the General's old staff, of which the Major was a member in the capacity of engineer officer. The members of the staff present were Major Paul Dana, Major David Crocker, Major Henry Sayre Van Duzer, Major W. Emlen Roosevelt, Capt. Sydney J. Smith, and Capt. William Bay Coster. The dinner was arranged in honor of Major Andrews's expected departure for the front.

At the conclusion of the dinner Gen. Fitzgerald, on behalf of the staff, presented Major Andrews with a gold-mounted sabre, regulation pattern, and heavy enough to clip the head off the most ferocious Spaniard. In making the presentation, Gen. Fitzgerald congratulated Major Andrews on his selection as the commanding officer of Squadron A. The other members of the staff joined with the General in wishing the Major success in the field. Major Andrews, in responding, said he was proud to command such a fine body of men as the members of Squadron A, who stood ready to go at any moment wherever ordered.

RETREAT FOR ILLINOIS TROOPS.

Mrs. Celia Wallace Offers Her Home at St. Augustine for a Hospital.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Mrs. Celia Wallace, one of Chicago's wealthiest women, has tendered the use of her beautiful Winter home at St. Augustine, Fla., to the Illinois State militia. The tender was made to Gov. Tanner in the Great Northern, who in turn accepted the gift with much graciousness, praising the woman for the manifestation of her love for the boys in blue.

Mrs. Wallace's loan of her Florida property is for the duration of hostilities with Spain. She declares that the premises shall be fitted up not only as a hospital, but also as a "retreat" for the Illinois soldiers, to whom all privileges shall be free as long as an Illinois guardsman shall bear a rifle for his country in the war. An appeal will be issued within a few days to the Chicago Woman's Club for funds with which to alter the grounds and erect necessary new buildings.

THE TROOPS AT TAMPA, FLA.

Reorganization of the Camp to Make Room for More Soldiers—Cuban Physicians Secured.

TAMPA, Fla., April 25.—Great activity marked the first day of the second week in the military camp here. A general order was issued last night by Gen. Wade for the reorganization of the camp, and the day has largely been spent in carrying out that order. The object of the reorganization is to make room for a large additional force of men which may be ordered here within the next ten days. It is thought by those in authority that the number to be encamped here will exceed 25,000 men, and, as the camp was pitched without much regard to the amount of space occupied, it was found necessary to reorganize it to make room for those who are to come.

The First Brigade, composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Regiments, and the Second Brigade, composed of the Fourth, Ninth, and Twenty-first Regiments, have been moved close together, and everything is in readiness for the expected soldiers.

The new forces will consist of both volunteers and regulars. Arrangements have been made thoroughly to drill and equip the former at this camp, and Lieut. Gregg of the Fourth Infantry from Chicago is now at work in his capacity as topographer for the camp in locating manoeuvre grounds. The Fifth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., which was the first regiment to arrive at the camp, has been ordered to Port Tampa to guard the supplies stored at that place now, and which may be stored there in the event of continued hostilities. Pursuant to this order Company F of the Fifth went to the Port this afternoon, and will be followed by the remaining companies of the regiment to-morrow.

Major Pope of the Quartermaster's Department has advertised for an enormous quantity of coal, which will aggregate a cost of about $1,000,000. It is to be delivered at Port Tampa, and at the earliest date possible. The dispatch boat Fern has sailed for Key West with a valuable cargo of munitions, and also a large amount of currency for the men of the fleet. The Fern also carried a number of Signal Sergeants who are to do signal duty on the Keys at the southern end of the peninsula. They carried with them their full equipment, and except to have a chain of cables ready for service by the end of the present week.

Fifteen Cuban physicians of this city who tendered their services to the War Department were notified to-night that their services had been accepted by the Government, and that commissions would be forwarded to them at once. The commissions will be for the duration of the war. All of them are natives of Cuba, and are thoroughly acclimated and familiar with the diseases and fevers peculiar to the island, and will confine their services almost entirely to hospital work.

As soon as their commissions arrive they will be assigned to the several regiments. The men in the camp are standing the hot weather and change of water much better than was expected, and but few of them have suffered seriously. It will be the work of the regimental surgeons to acclimate the men as far as they are able in order to have them in fighting trim when they are ordered to invade Cuba.

GEN. LEE'S ALLEGED AMBITION.

Reported in Helena, Mon., That He Hopes to Lead a Brigade of Colored Troops.

HELENA, Mont., April 25.—One of Helena's colored citizens, M. B. Magee, is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in which the General says he hopes to lead a brigade of colored troops in the establishment of the independence of Cuba. The late American Consul General also sends to Mr. Magee a souvenir Cuban button, on which is a portrait of Gen. Lee, surrounded by the flags of the United States and Cuba.

Mr. Magee placed the button on a local newspaper office bulletin board, where it attracted no small amount of attention. It is more than probable that the colored troop recently organized here will tender their services to Gen. Lee, through Mr. Magee, who is an old personal friend of Gen. Lee.

MARIE VAN ZANDT TO WED.

Opera Singer to be United to a Russian Gentleman at Cannes.

PARIS, April 25.—Mlle. Marie Van Zandt, the celebrated opera singer, will be married at Cannes on Friday next to a Russian gentleman, M. Descherinoff.

She will retire from the stage after marriage.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Why cough and have a dangerous affection attack the lungs, when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you? For sale everywhere. 25 cents.

WEST POINT CADETS CALLED.

The Class of 1898 Will Be Graduated To-day and at Once Will Start for Service in the Army.

WEST POINT, April 25.—Col. Orwald H. Ernst, who, Saturday last, recommended the immediate graduation of the class of '98, received orders to-day to graduate the class at the earliest possible moment. The Academic Board accordingly was assembled, and this afternoon the standing of the class in general merit roll was established.

Orders were issued to the first class, which numbers fifty-two men, for their final parade, and this evening at 6 o'clock the dress parade, which generally occurs in June, was gone through with. It occurred in a downpour of rain. When the band passed in front of the line it played "The Girl I Left Behind Me" and "Home, Sweet Home," the pieces usually played at the last parade.

At the end of the parade Col. Otto L. Hein, commanding the regiment, called the members of the first class from the ranks and addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, it gives me the greatest pleasure to congratulate you upon your graduation, and to welcome you into the corps of officers of the United States Army. I am confident that each and every member of the class of '98 will give a good account of himself when he joins the colors."

The class will be graduated to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. There will be no ceremony whatever. The Academic Board will assemble in the chapel, and there the diplomas will be delivered by Col. Ernst. The graduates probably will leave to-morrow night either for Chickamauga or Washington.

TRIBUTES FOR MRS. McKINLEY.

Floral Gifts Continue Reaching Her at the Windsor.

Mrs. William McKinley had a good night's rest Sunday at the Windsor, and said yesterday morning that she was feeling very well. She breakfasted with her sister, Mrs. Marshall Barber, at 9 o'clock. A great many additional floral gifts reached her in the course of the day, and there were a number of callers, none of whom was received.

Mrs. McKinley accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and other friends to the Fourteenth Street Theatre in the evening to see the opening performance of "The Man-o'-War's Man." They occupied the lower boxes.

JOLIET STREET CAR LINE SOLD.

Joliet Railroad Company Buys the Property for $600,000.

JOLIET, Ill., April 25.—The Joliet Street Car Company, purchased by a syndicate in 1896, has again changed hands. This time the Joliet Railroad Company is the owner, having purchased the line for $600,000.

A meeting of the Directors was held today. They are: President—Weston F. Milliken; Vice President—George F. Duncan; Treasurer—George S. Cox; Secretary and Attorney—Henry Woodman; Manager—William McKinley; Superintendent—C. C. Rush.

All the above are from Portland, Me., except McKinley of Champaign and Rush of Joliet. The two other Directors are J. Burham and Walter Davis of Portland.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Robert C. Pruyn, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. von Gimdell, Hamburg; ex-Congressman A. F. Stevens, Massachusetts; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

GRAND—J. P. Thompson, United States Army; E. K. Russell, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Dr. A. J. Maddox, Washington; J. Langdon Harper, Hastings, England.

IMPERIAL—William P. Elkins, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Capt. H. V. Kent, Royal Engineers' Corps, Halifax.

PLAZA—Richard Mansfield.

WALDORF—Capt. C. S. Cotton, United States Navy; John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia; Judge E. H. Gary, Chicago; S. K. Callaway, President New York Central Railway, Cleveland.

WINDSOR—H. K. White, Syracuse; Lieut. Col. W. I. Center, India; C. S. Ilsby, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, L., Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Adler, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Balz, hats and caps; F. W. Balz, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars, cuffs, and shirts; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Thompson, domestics and linens; Westminster Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Garling, laces and embroideries; C. H. Post, domestics; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Cannon, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; F. Ransford, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Farwell, J. V. Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downes, underwear; W. N. Taylor, hosiery; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, underwear, ladies and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Grienwalt Companw, The, Cumberland, Md.; G. J. Orrick, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, Baltimore, Md.; C. T. Berry, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.

Hyman, R. E., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Phinney, shoes; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Katzenberger & Frank, Baltimore, Md.; I. Frank, clothing; E. Frank, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Kirschbaum, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kuttnauer, L., Detroit, Mich.; notions; Hotel Manhattan.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces and handkerchiefs; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss L. Wallingsford, corsets and underwear; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Metropole.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Levy, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Stuart House.

Mayer, C., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; O. Keller, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Mayer, Scheirer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Offner, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, notions, ribbons, and jewelry; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; W. McKilligan, dress goods; Sinclair House.

Reddig, C. J., Shippenberg, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Silberman & Todes, Baltimore, Md.; B. Todes, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss B. Horgan, millinery; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Wilson, optical goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Union Square Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:40 A. M.—228 West Fortieth Street; L. K. Hill; damage, $500.

8:20 A. M.—817 Westchester Avenue; Otto Gravon; damage, $500.

9:45 A. M.—West Farms Road and Commonwealth Avenue; Union Railway Company; damage, $10.

11:05 A. M.—West Forty-eighth Street and North River; damage slight.

8 P. M.—346 East Forty-ninth Street; Julia Smith; damage, $5.

10:15 P. M.—9 Division Street; Marcus Muller; damage, $5.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:06	Sun sets	6:50	Moon sets	11:37

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:50	Gov. Isl'd	11:10	H. Gate	12:42
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:00	Gov. Isl'd	11:25	H. Gate	1:06

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 26.		
Jason, Jamaica	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Pawnee, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, Demerara	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.		
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Taormina, Pernambuco, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 28.		
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 29.		
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 30.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Altai, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, Leeward and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April §15 and up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 26.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 13.
Anchoria, Glasgow, April 14.
Berlin, Antwerp, April 16.
Bovic, Liverpool, April 16.
Chalmette, New Orleans, April 20.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, April 23.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Hesperia, Galveston, April 11.
Horatio, Para, April 13.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 23.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, April 14.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, April 14.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 8.
Tokio, Hull, April 10.
Wells City, Swansea, April 9.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 24.
Bencroy, Liverpool, April 13.
Havel, Southampton, April 20.
Henry Dumois, Santa Martha, April 20.
Saratoga, Havana, April 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, April 20.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Albano, Havre, April 14.
Bremen, Bremen, April 16.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 23.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 16.
Georgian, London, April 14.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Lucania, Liverpool, April 23.
Madiana, St. Thomas, April 24.
Paris, Southampton, April 22.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, April 17.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Michigan, London, April 18.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 23.

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

Huron, Shields, April 17.
La Bourgogne, Havre, April 23.
Manhansett, Dundee, April 17.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, April 20.

Arrived—Monday, April 25.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, Barbados, &c., April 14, with sugar and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Fojolle, Havre April 16, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Tampico April 17 and Matanzas 22d, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:27 P. M.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Witt, Hamburg April 6 and Havre 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:50 A. M.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Horsfall, Marseilles April 4 and Gibraltar 9th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Saginaw, Staples, Gonaives, &c., April 12, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Kingston, &c., April 9, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick April 22 and Port Royal 22d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Bremerhaven April 9, in ballast to Gustvus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Frazer, Bermuda April 23, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Newstead, (Br.,) Dyer, Genoa April 5, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp April 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) Nievyeer, Port Antonio April 18 and Annato Bay and Port Maria 19th, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

Ship Amazon, (of Greenock,) Christie, Calcutta 105 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young.

Bark Lizzie Ross, (Nor.,) Tobiasen, Leith 51 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Acacia, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Hart, San Andreas 19 ds., with cocoanuts and one passenger to A. N. Rotholse.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 25, 9:30 P. M., east, fresh breeze, raining, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) for La Guayra, &c.
SS Zoe, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Guyanuotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Salamanca, (Br.,) for Progreso, &c.
SS Orion, ——.

Spoken.

Bark Golden Gate, (Br.,) Balfour, New York for Dunedin and Lyttleton, was spoken March 2 in lat. 34 south, lon. 28 west.

Ship Crofton Hall, (Br.,) Thurber, from Dundee for New York, was spoken April 12 in lat. 42, lon. 44.

Bark Heathfield, (Br.,) McKenzie, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken April 12 in lat. 4 south, lon. 32 west.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, April 25.—Latest advices are that the ship Daniel Barnes, from New York for Hongkong, before reported ashore in Allass Straits, Java, is breaking up, and the cargo saved has been landed.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 25.—SS Argonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, sld. from Stettin for New York April 22.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Havre for New York April 23.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinglage, from Hamburg for New York, passed Isle of Wight April 23.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York, arr. at Antwerp April 23.

SS St. Leonards, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York, arr. at Antwerp April 23.

SS Ludwig, (Ger.,) Capt. Jageman, sld. from Hamburg for New York April 22.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 11 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, from New York via Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon April 23.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New York, arr. at Hull April 23.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco April 23.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Capt. Coelho, from New York for Maderia, &c., arr. at Fayal yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Hairby, sld. from Pernambuco for New York April 22.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York April 22.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York April 23.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, from New York for Dover, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Gothemann, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Battle Abbey, (Br.,) Capt. McVicker, from Calcutta for New York, passed St. Helena April 7.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam at 2 P. M. yesterday.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Scilly yesterday.

OLD CROW
RYE
H. B. Kirk & Co.
69 FULTON ST.
NEW YORK

Good, Sound Business Houses are not selling genuine ten-dollar gold pieces at six dollars, and it's possible there may be a screw loose somewhere when such standard goods as "Old Crow Rye" is offered for less than its value. The natural inference is that it's not genuine. If so, you do not want it. You can get the pure article from all strictly first-class houses. H. B. KIRK & CO. Sole Bottlers, 69 FULTON ST. Also B'dway & 27th St., N. Y. AGENTS FOR THE GREAT WESTERN CHAMPAGNE.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Germany, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
Italy, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....................$10.00
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DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....................$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Carmen—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Rosedale—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor, the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Sunken Bell—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

AN INGLORIOUS OCCUPATION.

The employment of our proud and powerful armada in the ignoble business of overhauling Spanish merchantmen and bringing them into the prize courts does not visibly advance the main business we have on hand—the expulsion of the Spaniards from Cuba. It commands the approval of no part of the people of this country. The ardent war party regard with contempt and impatience a policy that wastes in making freighters come about good powder and shot that ought to be used in battering their forts and fleets. Men of pacific temper condemn it as being neither war nor peace, while the moral sense of the great mass of the people who feel that in setting out to make Cuba free we have undertaken a noble duty is shocked by this eager chase after private property, the capture of which appears to serve no proper purpose of the war and to be of advantage only in so far as it fills the pockets of the captors with prize money. War waged in that low commercial spirit has not and never will have the approval of the people of the United States.

While we have the undoubted legal right to capture and condemn the private ships of Spain carrying Spanish merchandise it is too late in the nineteenth century and too late in the history of civilized mankind to keep up the distinction thus far maintained between the private property of the enemy on land and the private property of the enemy at sea. Private property within the enemy's country is exempt from seizure save for the actual necessities of the army of occupation. It may not be taken for gain nor with a view to weaken the enemy. A General who ordered his soldiers to seize and carry away personal property and to burn houses, stores, and factories would be looked on as a lawless monster. But an Admiral who captures the ships of the merchants of the enemy's country, seizes their valuables, and burns the ships if he cannot conveniently send them in to be judged in a prize court, merely follows the custom and keeps within the law.

It is peculiarly an American doctrine that a belligerent ought not to seize the private property of the enemy at sea. "The principle upon which the Government of the United States now offers this proposal to the civilized world," wrote Secretary of State JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1823, "is that the same precepts of justice, of charity, and of peace, under the influence of which Christian nations have, by common consent, exempted private property on shore from the destruction or depredation of war, require the same exemption in favor of private property upon the sea." The amendment to the Declaration of Paris proposed by MARCY in 1856 made a logical and consistent principle of the avowal that "privateering is and remains abolished." For, as President PIERCE pointed out in his fourth annual message, in December, 1856, the proposition, if it meant anything whatever, meant that preying upon private commerce upon the sea should be greatly restricted if not actually abolished, but doing away with privateers would not accomplish this. "Private property would still be left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers." Accordingly, the United States proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished" this amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband."

If the principle of exempting from seizure private enemy property at sea as well as on land rested merely on the approval of FRANKLIN or even of ADAMS it might be said that it was a Quixotic counsel, a "pious chimera," as it has often been called. But it is a principle evolved from the modern theory of war which is progressively humane and tends to insist on the view that war between States must be carried on with as little disturbance as possible of the interests of non-combatants. The old theory of war made every private citizen of one belligerent the enemy of every citizen of the other belligerent. The modern theory was very well stated ninety-two years ago by TALLEYRAND, in a letter to NAPOLEON, quoted by HEFFTER from the Moniteur of Dec. 5, 1806:

"Three centuries of civilization have given to Europe a law of nations for which, as an illustrious writer has expressed it, humanity cannot be sufficiently grateful. It is founded on the principle that nations should do to each other in peace the utmost possible good and in war the least possible harm.

"Following the principle that war is not at all a relation between man and man, but a relation between State and State, in which private individuals are enemies only casually, not as men, not even as members or subjects of the State, but only as its defenders, this law of nations does not permit the right of war and the right of conquest which is derived from it to be extended to peaceful and unarmed citizens, to dwellings and private property, to the merchandise of commerce, to the stores that hold it, to the wagons that transport it, to the unarmed ships that convey it on the rivers and seas—in a word, the person and the property of private individuals. This law, born of civilization, has favored its progress. To it Europe is indebted for the maintenance and the increase of prosperity in the midst of the frequent wars that have divided it."

As a statement of existing public law this is somewhat too sweeping and too positive. It is a perfect statement of principle, and nations that do not accept and act upon it enjoy their freedom at the expense of logic, consistency, and justice.

All the arguments in favor of seizing private enemy property at sea while on land it is exempt have long ago been successfully refuted. The contention that the enemy State thrives by the commerce of its citizens, which must be cut off in war to weaken it; that merchant ships and seamen are available as war recruits, these and the other reasons put forward in support of maritime capture are equally applicable to the seizure of the property of non-combatants on land. When civilized nations assented to the principle that private property on land was exempt they made the extension of the rule to private ships of the enemy at sea inevitable.

Russia long ago assented to the principle of the Marcy amendment. England has never assented to it. We should do civilization a noble service if we could persuade the nations to take up the question again and amend the Declaration of Paris as we suggested during the Pierce Administration.

It may not be thought practicable to abandon sea captures of private property, leaving Spain to carry on the sordid business on her part, but we hope our fleets will at least soon find occupations that will carry the war more rapidly toward its inevitable end than can be done by the inglorious capture of rusty old freight steamers.

THE SITUATION IN HAVANA.

The commercial blockade of Havana would be a pretty tiresome and unsatisfactory way of making war on Spain if the Island of Cuba in its present condition were not incapable of supporting the garrison and the people of the city. Already there are impatient mutterings that we ought to open fire on the forts and capture the city at once. These criticisms are made in ignorance. If the Spanish flag were hauled down on Morro Castle to-day and Havana were surrendered we should be involved in the greatest embarrassment because we are by no means prepared to take possession of the city. Before we compel a surrender we must be ready to land a force large enough to receive and take care of the arms to be surrendered, to guard properly the large number of prisoners of war, and to maintain order and protect life and property in the city.

Already we are making preparations to assume and perform these duties. A force of regular infantry and cavalry, 5,000 in all, is under orders to proceed to Cuba probably for the purpose of establishing a base of supplies on the coast, to be held under the protection of some of the vessels of Admiral SAMPSON'S fleet. It will then be easy to open communication with GOMEZ and GARCIA and to supply them with unlimited arms and ammunition. We know of no authoritative sources of information as to the present insurgent strength, but if with the equipment we can furnish, a force of 40,000 men, in addition to the 5,000 men we are preparing to land, can be brought up in the rear of Havana, thus cutting off all communication by land and sea, the reduction of the city by starvation would be a matter of a few days.

Reinforced by a strong body of insurgent troops investing the city with artillery in the rear, we could easily change our commercial blockade into a siege, and open fire on the forts with a view to hastening the capitulation. It is plain that the forts must be ours before we can take and hold the city. But speedy surrender would be inevitable, even if no bombardment were ordered. Already there must be a state of panic in Havana, which will grow in intensity with every passing day. The people of that city know the Americans. They know that we are strong enough to take the city, and that we must certainly do so in the end. The intelligent ones among them and all those who are native-born Cubans know that they have nothing to fear from us. Capitulation will be a deliverance. But at present these people are at the mercy of a large, ill-disciplined, and not particularly chivalrous body of Spanish soldiers. As provisions grow scarce the soldiers will become unmanageable. Pillage will be resorted to, the soldiers will take all the provisions they can lay their hands on, disorder will result, and BLANCO will have to choose between anarchy in the city and surrender to Admiral SAMPSON. It is perfectly good war practice to reduce the enemy's city by hunger instead of by shot and shell.

The situation of BLANCO is already most uncomfortable. There is no relief possible except through the defeat of our fleet by the Spanish Navy, which if it were already foreordained could not take place before the middle of May. But leaving considerations of our superiority quite out of the question, the lack of a base of coal supplies on this side of the Atlantic reduces this expectation of relief to the vanishing point. Hope, therefore, is not telling flattering tales to BLANCO, and the material conditions in Havana will grow visibly worse every day. If he had the military genius of HANNIBAL, the bravery of ISRAEL PUTNAM, and were as intractable as GERONIMO, he would still be well aware that he was in a bad fix, with very small probability of release except by surrender.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The sailing of Admiral DEWEY'S squadron for the Philippines is likely to result in the first naval engagement of the war. Manila is hardly 500 nautical miles from Hongkong. In order to save coal and for the purpose of keeping the squadron together, the ships may be expected to proceed at a leisurely pace. But even at a speed of 8 knots they will reach their destination before Thursday and will be able to proceed at once to the execution of such orders as Admiral DEWEY may have received.

The primary military object of the expedition must be to neutralize the Spanish squadron which has its station at Manila. If that squadron were left free to act it would naturally proceed to prey upon Amercan commerce in the whole western half of the Pacific. In order to do this, however, it must have a base of supplies, and Manila is the only base available. It is the only extensive naval station in the Philippines, as it is the only place of which the fortifications are formidable. It is an absolute necessity for Spain to hold it and to keep it open if she is to accomplish anything whatever against American commerce in the Pacific.

These facts indicate the nature of the instructions that must have been given to Admiral DEWEY. It is his business to prevent the Spanish squadron from getting out of Manila, if it is inside, or into Manila if it is outside. His purpose would in either case be accomplished by an effective blockade of the port. It is vital to the very existence of any Spanish men-of-war at sea in those waters to maintain access to the station. There is no other place at which they can procure the coal which is their staff of life. On the other hand the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor are of no use to Spain so long as they remain there. The situation is much the same as it would be if Admiral SAMPSON had the whole Spanish fleet on the Atlantic bottled up in Havana. It is very likely that Manila is better supplied than Havana, seeing that its "hinterland" is more productive and has been less ravaged. It is certain that, although the inhabitants of the Island of Luzon are nearly as hostile to Spain as the Cubans, and have equally organized their hostility into an insurrection, we cannot count as well upon their co-operation as we can upon that of the Cubans. Nevertheless, a mere blockade, without more aggressive action, ought to suffice to make the situation intolerable to the Spanish naval commander. If he is to do any service at all for Spain, he must come out and give battle to the American squadron.

Of the issue of such a battle there can scarcely be a doubt. The American squadron is composed of modern ships-of-war. Four of them are protected cruisers, and one of these, the Olympia, is considered to be the finest protected cruiser in our service. On the other hand the Spanish squadron seems to be composed of the floating "junk" of the old Spanish Navy. Not one of the four cruisers it contains is protected, and one of them is of wood. The difference of national character is an ample guarantee that the period of waiting, since a conflict was known to be inevitable, has been vigorously utilized in preparation by the American squadron, while it has been in great part wasted by the Spaniards. It is of course possible that the Spaniards may acquiesce in being shut up in Manila Harbor, and that it will be necessary for Admiral DEWEY to take more vigorous measures than an effective blockade in order to bring them to battle. In that case such measures will doubtless be taken. We not only need to deprive the Spaniards of the use of Manila, but we need it for ourselves, since we have no other base of naval operations in the west of the Pacific. The capture of Manila would virtually be the capture of the Philippines. With the Island of Luzon in our possession, the Spanish settlements in the other islands would be incapable of offering resistance. It is a strange probability that the first engagement of a conflict which pertains to the possession of an island off the eastern coast of North America may be fought in the waters of a group of islands off the eastern coast of Asia, half the world away from the origin of the war.

THE PANIC IN SPAIN.

Every American has expected that the chronic financial difficulties of Spain would become acute shortly after the outbreak of war. But probably few Americans expected that the result would be reached so soon. It was on Thursday that Spain proclaimed war by refusing to receive a diplomatic communication from the United States and sending its Minister his passports. On Saturday, according to a dispatch which was sent to the frontier to escape the Spanish censorship, something very like a panic was already in possession of Madrid. All Spanish securities had fallen, the premium on gold and on foreign exchange had risen, and there was a run on the silver reserve of the Bank of Spain. The Spanish newspapers attribute the panic to "the speculators," just as newspapers printed in the English language were in the habit of doing a hundred years ago, and advise the people to desist from "demonstrations." But the newspapers are as powerless against the feeling of the street crowds as against the feeling of the operators in the stock market. The demonstrations continue.

In fact, although a "panic" always means that people are in terror, they know not clearly why, there is a rational basis for the feeling that has risen to panic in Spain. It is the conviction that the collapse of Spain has come. For three years she has been exhausting her strength in an effort which was more and more plainly beyond her strength, the attempt to reconquer an island in which her rule was detested by the whole native-born population. If her efforts had been in a good cause they would have deserved to be called heroic. For they used up her men, her material, and her credit. She blamed everybody but herself for the consequences of her own obstinacy. She blamed the United States for not preventing the departure of expeditions of which she herself was utterly helpless to prevent the arrival. She blamed us also for remonstrating against a useless and hopeless slaughter, and finally for interfering to put a stop to it. Now that the point of national exhaustion is reached she is blaming the "speculators" for buying and selling her securities for what they think her securities worth, and she is blaming England for refusing to join the other powers in averting from her the consequences of her own folly.

All this does not alter the facts that the Spanish situation is hopeless, and that the hopelessness of it has become plain to the Spanish people. For what money she can now borrow Spain must pay at least 12 per cent., for that is what "Spanish fours at 33" means. How could a business man who was forced to pay 12 per cent. compete with another who could borrow all he needed at 3 per cent.? This latter is our case. How can Spain hope to compete with us in war, which is the most costly business in the world? No wonder that panic has taken possession of the Madrid Exchange and of the street crowds in the Spanish cities. The panic is a national admission that Spain's time has come.

MR. SHERMAN'S RETIREMENT.

THE TIMES has been for many months trying to impress upon the Administration the fact that it was conducting its affairs at a great disadvantage in leaving to Mr. SHERMAN even the nominal control of our foreign affairs. Even when Mr. SHERMAN was in his prime he would not have been chosen from among the leading men of his party as peculiarly or even fairly fit to take charge of those affairs. He had never made a specialty of them, as, during his own long course of service in the Senate, Mr. SUMNER did in his own party and Mr. BAYARD afterward in the other. He had not, we believe, so much as served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs until many years after his entry into the Senate. Such weight and authority as his opinion carried, and they were very considerable, it carried upon questions of finance and currency. It could never have been said of him that he had "served up" to the Secretaryship of State. His natural place in a Republican Administration would have been the Treasury, which he had already administered with success.

Whether or not it was considered that he could no longer be trusted with the affairs of the Treasury, and he was therefore "shelved" in what was supposed to be a less exacting department, his appointment was not merely unfortunate but deeply discreditable. It is no secret that it was made, without reference to his fitness, because his Senatorship was "wanted." The nature of the bargain to which he was the least responsible and therefore the least blamable of the parties may very naturally have "embarrassed the Administration" and made it difficult to dispense with him when it became evident that he had survived himself. This did become evident very soon after he took his new office, and his continuance in it after it appeared that he could no longer fill it was a public injury which long ago became a public scandal. For this Mr. SHERMAN himself was not answerable, for he was naturally the last person to suspect his own failure. Indeed it has been a special cruelty to him to exhibit him, not only to his own countrymen, but to the representatives of foreign countries, as a man who, having rendered intelligent and faithful public service, was no longer capable of rendering such service.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—All of our errors in National policy are emphasized at a time like this by consequences visible to every observer, and therefore much more impressive than when, as formerly, they were merely foreseen by people endowed with the spirit of prophecy. Among those errors few are presenting difficulties of greater immediate importance than that of sacrificing our foreign carrying trade to the interests—or to what were imagined to be the interests—of a few shipbuilders. The direct effect of refusing to let our merchants buy ships in the cheapest market has been the almost complete disappearance of our flag from deep water. This was bad enough in itself as a substitution of commercial dependence in a branch of industry where we were once and might have remained among the leaders, but its worst result was the loss of that immeasurably valuable means of defense, a seafaring class, large, intelligent, and well trained. It is many a year since enterprising American boys could find at sea a career whose rewards were sufficient to justify them in adopting it. Our merchant sailors have therefore deteriorated in quality as rapidly as in numbers, and such few vessels as we have now are manned by crews in great part collected from the slums of foreign ports. If, by accident, one of our boys, yielding to atavism, ships on an American vessel, he finds himself doomed to intimate association with men for whom he can feel nothing but repulsion, and, nine times out of ten, he is treated with brutality and fed—starved rather—in a way to make him envy the leanest dog ashore. One voyage is enough for him, almost invariably. What wonder is it that the Government now finds difficulty in manning its suddenly increased navy? There is no large body of seafaring nations upon which it can draw, and the landsman, however patriotic, has so many reasonable doubts of his own utility on shipboard that he thinks many times before casting in his lot with the navy.

—Cuba is a big island, so big that an effective blockade of its whole coast would be a considerable task for a larger navy than ours. Fortunately, however, it will soon be necessary to guard but a small portion of that coast. Nominally, the Spaniards are still in possession of all the forts, but really they are in force at only three or four places, and there is good reason to believe that within a fortnight they will all be concentrated at Havana. All information from sources not Spanish is to the effect that the troops are gathering at the capital as fast as they can, and that soon the Cubans will have their long-desired port, or half a dozen if they like.

—An enigmatical person, who signs himself—or herself, if one may decide from the writing—"An Old TIMES Reader, familiar with the waste basket," suggests in a brief letter just received that a new humane society has been organized, with WILLIAM MCKINLEY as President, and with fees and dues which Congress is now engaged in determining. The name of this organization, our correspondent declares, is "The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Cubans." There is room for suspicion of sarcasm here, but somehow the sting of it is not at all keen; indeed, the sensation produced is, on the whole, an agreeable one. The prevention of cruelty to Cubans is only one of the several objects for which this country has gone to war, but it is an important one, from a point of view which it is no disgrace to occupy, and anybody who chooses to utter jeeringly the title quoted will be much disappointed at the small amount of pain that will result. It is quite true that Americans are banded together to prevent cruelty, and that just now they are engaged in putting an end to that phase of Spain's cruelty with which they happen to be best acquainted. But what, O what, does our correspondent mean by saying that he—or she—is familiar with the waste basket? Has his—or her—once kindly heart been soured by the failure of carefully written communications to appear in print? If so, they must have been on the subject of vivisection, for upon that topic alone have we ever been severely repressive with either old or new readers. And an anti-vivisectionist should not deride hatred of cruelty.

PERSONAL.

—Besides having at least an average share of State pride, the people of Tennessee, to a greater extent than the majority of their National brethren, develop a particular affection for that section of their Commonwealth in which they happen to live. Hence it is that Central, Eastern, and Western Tennessee are sentimental and legal, as well as geographical, divisions, and the residents of each carry their regard for it, not, of course, to the point of wishing ill to the others, but certainly to the point of keeping close at home any excuse for self-congratulation that may arise. Therefore it is allowable to suspect that Memphis, the representative city of Western Tennessee, is viewing with just a shade of ruefulness the prominence which the chances of war have already brought to the Central and Eastern parts of the State. Chattanooga has the country's attention because near her is encamped a large part of the regular army, while Nashville and Knoxville are exultant, the former because the first trophy of the conflict, the Buena Ventura, was captured by a vessel bearing her name, and the latter because the winner of the prize is commanded by one of her own sons, WASHBURN MAYNARD, ranking officer on the gunboat Nashville, is very well known at Knoxville, for he comes of a family long prominent there. His father, HORACE MAYNARD, sacrificed his fortune to his Union sentiments during the rebellion, and rose to eminence after it as a lawyer, statesman, and diplomat. Besides several terms in Congress, he was Minister to Turkey from 1875 to 1880, and Postmaster General in HAYES's Cabinet for nearly a year. WASHBURN MAYNARD entered Annapolis in 1865. He was an Ensign on the Franklin when that vessel conveyed Admiral FARRAGUT on his tour of the European Courts, and later around the world. For several years he was stationed at the Newport Torpedo School. A stay at the Washington Navy Yard followed, and then a long cruise in the Pacific.

—Phrases count for much in this world, and if CECIL RHODES invented or even gave currency to the cry of "Cape to Cairo," he thereby did not a little toward realizing his dream of turning the whole of Africa into one mighty empire, England's or simply English, as the course of events and his ambition may dictate. The Anglo-Saxon has never outgrown his love of alliteration, and this "Cape to Cairo" pleases the tongue as much as it impresses the mind. Over here, too, we have seized upon a significant duplication of sound. "Remember the Maine!" hit the popular fancy at first hearing, and it is to the booming of those m's that the popular heart is really resounding.

—CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, on his way back from a vacation passed in Mexico, told a New Orleans reporter the other day that there was absolutely nothing to justify the Spanish reports that much hostility to us exists in the sister republic. "The Mexicans," said Dr. WARNER, "have no reason to love the Spaniards. On the other hand, they have no special reasons for loving us, as we had a war with them once which they are inclined to look upon as unjust. Therefore the Mexicans are in a peculiar state of mind. But the feeling has been growing in our favor. That is very plain to me. The difference in sentiment toward the United States when I first visited the republic thirteen years ago and now is very marked. They are much more friendly toward us. President DIAZ, I consider, is the strongest and wisest man now governing any people. He has cultivated good feeling for the United States. Yes, I can say that I found the preponderance of sentiment in favor of the Cubans." In giving his own views of the situation, Dr. WARNER declared: "We are now at war, and there is but one side for American citizens to be on in the controversy. As for the exigencies leading up to this war, I have nothing to say. This is no time to discuss the question of what might have been done."

GERMAN DISAPPROVAL OF THE WAR.

From The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

It is not pleasant, now that the war has broken out, to revert to the causes which occasioned the German-American press—it may be said without exception—to oppose a policy tending to war so long as this policy did not triumph. However, an article in THE TIMES leads us thereto, inasmuch as the opinion of Germany is fully expressed against the United States, and the writer has arrived at the conclusion that Germany has entered on a colonial policy, and regards our intervention in Cuba as a proof that we, too, wish to do that, and that consequently, sooner or later, in conjunction with Great Britain, we will stand in her way. At the same time the writer makes the remark that the German-American press has allowed itself to be taken in tow by the Germans.

We could prove that our opposition to a war intervention in Cuba preceded that attitude. Yet the fallacies in THE TIMES's article are too numerous for us to contradict them all. We will admit to the writer that the European powers, that is, in our time, which began to divide up among themselves the oldest existing kingdom in the world had hardly any right to condemn the attack upon Spain by the United States.

The German-American press is not excited over the colonial policy of Germany or the belief that the United States will interfere with that policy.

The writer thinks that people in Germany do not believe in our sympathy with the abused Cubans, and that they are still more convinced that the United States wants only to swallow up Cuba, and that that is wrong. In truth, the facts are that here only a few thought about annexaton, but they believed that the United States will have no choice but to annex Cuba if Cuban self-government should prove to be a failure.

The American people have not allowed themselves to be driven into this war to introduce a policy of aggrandizement. If they believe the opposite in Germany, they are doing the United States an injustice. In regard to the German-American press, it opposed the war policy, not because it was condemned in Germany, but because it believes that the intervention policy is wrong; that the war will occasion to the United States sacrifices that will have no comparison with the results that will be obtained, and that the United States, after the expulsion of the Spaniards, will have a tremendous responsibility until they are able to establish a state of order in Cuba, if they are ever able to do it. The German-Americans may have taken that much from Bismarck's real policy, that in greater politics one should not allow one's self to be carried away by simple feelings, and especially to be careful and not waste one's sentiment upon the unworthy.

The German-Americans see this better than do their kinsmen over there, and even if both coincided in disapproving the war policy of our Congress, they did not do so upon the same grounds, provided the article of THE TIMES's man in regard to the reasons for the feeling of the Germans in Germany is correct. Naturally the German-Americans and the Germans differ in their positions after the decision of the question of war. THE TIMES's man will observe that the opposition of the German-Americans ceased with the decision in favor of war. We are so much the more in favor of pushing the war and the exertion of all efforts for the achievement of victory, that we do not underestimate the adversary, as do so many, probably most, of the native-born Americans, who have hardly any conception of European military power.

NUGGETS.

One Exempt.

American (proudly)—I understand that all your sons are engaged to American girls.

Lord Toplofty—All but one, the eldest. He, being heir to the estate, can afford to marry an English girl.—New York Weekly.

Evading the Draft.

"What were you laughing about up in the nursery?"

"Little Jim said if any soldiers came to make him go to war I must tell them he had gone to bed."—Detroit Free Press.

Unsatisfactory Settlement.

Tradesman—Did you see Weeks again about that bill?

Collector—Yes, and he said he'd never be able to pay it.

Tradesman—That settles it.—Richmond Dispatch.

Where Most Needed.

Customer (To manager of bargain store)—Don't you keep an order clerk in this establishment?

Manager—Certainly.

Customer—Then you want to send him right over to discipline those cash boys.—Boston Courier.

His Personal Estimate.

"Woman," he cried, "woman, do you thus spurn my heart after leading me on?"

"When did I lead you on, as you call it?" asked the girl.

"Did you not tell me that fortune teller had told you that you were to wed a handsome, blonde young man with the grace of a Greek god and the voice of an Aeolian harp?"—Indianapolis Journal.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

Madison Cawein in Louisville Courier-Journal.

Behold, we have gathered together our battleships near and afar;
Their decks they are cleared for action, their guns they are primed for war.
From the East to the West there is hurry; in the North and the South a peal
Of hammers in fort and shipyard and the clamor and clang of steel;
And the rush and roar of engines, and clanking of derrick and crane—
Thou art weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance of God, O Spain!

Behold, I have stood on the mountains, and this was writ in the sky:
"She is weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance God holds on high!"
The balance He once weighed Babylon, the Mother of Harlots, in;
One scale holds thy pride and power and empire, begotten of sin,
Heavy with woe and torture, the crimes of a thousand years,
Mortared and welded together with fire and blood and tears;
In the other, for justice and mercy; a blade with never a stain,
Is laid the Sword of Liberty, and the balance dips, O Spain!

Summon thy vessels together! great is thy need for these!
Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, Oquendo, and Maria Therese.
Let them be strong and many, for a vision I had by night,
That the ancient wrongs thou hast done the world came howling to the fight;
From the New World shores they gathered, Inca and Aztec slain,
To the Cuban shot but yesterday, and our own dead seamen, Spain!

Summon thy ships together, gather a mighty fleet!
For a strong young nation is arming that never hath known defeat!
Summon thy ships together, there on thy blood-stained sands!
For a shadowy army gathers with manacled feet and hands,
A shadowy host of sorrows and of shames, too black to tell!
That reach with their horrible wounds for thee to drag thee down to hell;
Myriad phantoms and spectres, thou warrest against in vain!
Thou art weighed in the scales and found wanting, the balance of God, O Spain!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Richard Mansfield Presents a Sentimental Drama of German Love and Music at the Garden Theatre.

MR. CRANE AS ACTING MAYOR

"The First Violin" Is Slow and Unmistakably Dull—"His Honor the Mayor" Is Funny—"The Lady Slavey" Again.

To crown a theatrical season which has been unusually fertile in dullness and ineptness, Mr. Richard Mansfield, next to the foremost actor on the American stage and an artist of rare powers of comprehension and expression, produced at the Garden Theatre last night a play contrived (with hideous ingenuity) to so treat of art (for art is its theme) as to make a sensitive person of artistic taste fairly quiver. "The First Violin" is the name of it, and it is (take it for all in all) a stupid dramatization of a novel by Jessie Fothergill, written somewhat in the vein of Baroness Tautphoeus, whose "Initials" and "Quits" were highly esteemed in the last generation and are well worth reading still.

Jessie Fothergill is, indeed, a lesser Baroness Tautphoeus; but she wrote with a knowledge of music and of German domestic life. In this knowledge (and in much else) Mr. Mansfield probably surpasses her, and at least one of the playwrights employed by him to make a play out of the story, Mr. J. I. C. Clarke, is a gentleman of excellent literary gifts and competent stagecraft. The other dramatist, Merridan Phelps, is unknown to fame. Maybe it is Richard Mansfield himself, who surely introduced the fable of the wolf that was full of rocks and wrote in the droll passages in the German language, if he did nothing else.

But the trouble was not with the dramatists, but with the subject, which is not very important in the novel, and sinks to paltriness in the play. The sentimental self-sacrifice of Eugen is not conceivable. His pretense of guilt creates a world of needless trouble that his frank declaration of his innocence would remove. An attempt is made in the play to give some sort of excuse for his Quixotic madness, but it does not suffice. Moreover, in a drama, the two leading motives (what may be called the Sigmund motif and the May Wedderburn motif) do not harmonize well. The incomparable advantage of the novelist over the dramatist, in taking each reader into his confidence separately, and holding his attention as long as he pleases to each theme he presents, is once more attested, as it has been many times before when dramatizations of novels have been acted. It is hard to think of a man as a father and a lover at the same time. Miss Fothergill succeeded in that hard task, but her dramatists weaken the effectiveness of Eugen as both father and lover. In fact, Eugen on the stage is but a feeble hero, a sort of combination of Prince Karl and Manuel, Marquis de Champcey in Feuillet's "Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre"—the latter being the original of all such heroes in modern drama.

To be more explicit, the personage portrayed by Mr. Mansfield last night was a young German nobleman, who, discovering that his young wife had forged his brother's name to a check, took the crime upon himself, and departed, carrying his infant son. He was a genius in music, and soon became kappelmeister in the orchestra at Elberthal on the Rhine. In the Cologne railroad station he met one day a pretty English girl who had lost her purse and her ticket to Elberthal, and he had a little flirtation with her, over a pint of doctorberger. His wife had died then, and his heart was free. But, alas, in Elberthal the pretty English girl cut him dead, as the saying is, in her pretty English way; and though she was very sorry for it, afterward, and apologized, he made a mountain out of that molehill in his sentimental manner.

Presently, however, he saved her life; and one night when he had played a chaconne and she had sung an aria by Saint-Saëns, and the Grand Duke was in a box, he had almost declared his love for her when the crash came, and his black, black past was revealed. He was very miserable, and tried hard to get killed in the Franco-Prussian war; but no use; so, in another act, the foolish mystery was dispelled, and no knife could cut their love in two—Mlle. Heloise, that is to say, Anna Sartorius, who had made the mischief, doing her best to unmake it.

This story, presented slowly, vaguely, with some incidental music, with much chatter, with a frequent missing of the aim, is a pretty poor medium for the display of the abilities of a great actor, and Richard Mansfield is a great actor. Yet the worst of it is, in this hour of small things in art, this piece may "go." The bustling railroad station scene, with its crowds and its noise, its torrents of German vernacular, and its incorrigible English travelers, is certainly very funny and very well done. So is much of the rest of it well done.

The ensemble is good. The details of dress and furniture are true to life. The acting of Arthur Forrest as gentle Helfen, A. C. Andrews as thirsty Linders, Graham as a railway officer, Annie Clarke as a sharp German matron, is all excellent. Olive Oliver as the female villain, and J. A. Weaver as the Herr Direktor have more difficult rôles to make acceptable and intelligible, but they treat them with all possible discrimination.

As for Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of a rôle which sometimes suggests the late Mr. Emmett in "Fritz," and sometimes the late Mr. Montague in a variety of sentimental postures—well, it will scarcely rank with his Gloster, Brummell, Nero, and Hyde. His expression of any passion when there was actually any passion to express was fine and moving; and he took off the young lady's boots and put on her slippers in a gentlemanly-like way. But he did not look his part, and many of his mannerisms were illusion dispelling.

Lettice Fairfax was charming to look at as Miss Wedderburn, and denoted the ingenuousness of the girl and the pretty snobbery of the great scene of the snubbing of Courvoisier very neatly.

The Grand Duke	Francis Kingdon
Count von Rothenfels	Ben Johnson
The Countess Hildegarde	Helen Gliddon
Herr von Francius	J. A. Weaver
Eugen Courvoisier	Richard Mansfield
Sigmund	Miss Morrison
Friedel Helfen	Arthur Forrest
Karl Linders	A. C. Andrews
Peppenheim	Courtenay
Jager	T. M. Hunter
Sebastien	W. N. Griffith
Railway Official	Graham
Boudelweiss, a musician	Butler
Miss Hallam	Annie Alliston
Merrick	Ellen Cummens
Anna Sartorius	Olive Oliver
May Wedderburn	Lettice Fairfax
Fraulein Schultz	Miss Marsh
Frau Schmidt	Annie Clarke
Clara	Miss Blanchard

MR. CRANE IN A NEW ROLE.

"His Honor the Mayor" Produced at the Empire Theatre.

Returning to the pepper-and-salt "sack suits" and neat evening dress of the contemporaneous man of affairs in the United States, and with his genial countenance happily framed by a new pair of expressive side whiskers, Mr. W. H. Crane "created" a new rôle at the Empire Theatre last night. Mr. Crane acted before a house full of friends, as he always does at a first performance. His character was Bartholomew Jones, familiarly called Jonesy, a New York politician of the late nineties, who was also interested in theatricals. This voluble and energetic personage, being President of the Board of Aldermen, (under the old state of things municipal,) was called upon to act as Mayor pro tem. at the very time a certain theatrical speculation was demanding much of his attention.

Jones was first seen in the boudoir of a comic opera queen; next in the Mayor's office in the City Hall, where he endeavored to combine the functions of Chief Magistrate with those of a theatre manager, and, lastly, in the green room of a theatre on the night of the first performance under difficulties of a new piece. He was exhibited from first to last as a man of indomitable energy and faith in himself, overcoming an accumulation of unforeseen and seemingly insurmountable obstacles for the sole purpose of making a houseful of people laugh.

For "His Honor the Mayor," which is

the title of the new three-act farcical comedy, Messrs. C. H. Meltzer and A. E. Lancaster have founded partly on "Le Mari de la Débutante" is not to be taken seriously; nor are Bartholomew Jones and his associates to be accepted as "types" of local character.

At the conclusion of the second act, which terminated the scene in the temporary Mayor's office, Mr. Crane was called before the curtain and made a brief speech, thanking the audience for their kind reception.

Bartholomew Jones	William H. Crane
Wallace Welladay	Boyd Putnam
Algernon Van Eyck	Vincent Serrano
Adalbert Vogel	Walter Hale
Jagss	William Boag
William Mace	George F. DeVere
Charles Robbins	Daniel Fingleton
Christopher Crickton	Pierre Young
Michael	Walter B. Tripp
Call Boy	Francis Sedgwick
Lucilla	Annie Irish
Miranda Millington	Percy Haswell
Mam'zelle Terrapin	Alice Fischer
Mrs. Van Spuyten Duyvil	Kate Lester
Charlotte	Frances Stevens

"THE LADY SLAVEY" AGAIN.

Revival of the Americanized-English Musical Comedy at the Casino.

"The Lady Slavey" is the first of the musical farces or burlettas in which Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker collaborated as librettist and composer. To be sure, that piece had already been written and composed by several other gentlemen in England, and not all of its English atmosphere had been dispelled by the Casino adapters. But they fitted it neatly to the supposed taste of Casino audiences, and the skill of Casino performers, and such new humor and melody as they added to its British stock went well.

The piece was revived showily and carefully at the Casino last night, and will remain on view there until the new travesty of 1898 is ready for performance. It is hardly as fresh and entertaining as it was three years ago, but it probably possesses enough vitality to serve as pastime a few weeks more. Except in the case of Marie Dressler, who returns with unabated energy to her rôle as the flamboyant music hall artiste, the cast of the important parts is almost wholly new. For instance, Walter Jones now supplants Charles Danby as the Cockney bailiff, while Richard Carle essays Dan Daly's rôle as the gentlemanly bailiff. In both cases, of course, the rôles are entirely transformed. Gladys Wallis, a pert and pleasant soubrette, now takes the title rôle, and Julius Steger's singing voice is employed advantageously.

Roberts	Walter Jones
William Endymion Sykes	Richard Carle
Vincent Evelyn	Julius Steger
Major Tolliver	James Lackaye
Lord Lavender	Willard Simms
Ikey Dinkelbinkel	Charles Kirke
Artemus Snipe	Lee Harrison
Krackowitzky	Lester W. Brown
Phyllis	Gladys Wallis
Flo Honeydew	Marie Dressler

"CARMEN" IN ENGLISH.

Bizet's Opera Sung in a Capable Way at the American.

Another change of bill at the American Theatre last evening brought the Castle Square Opera Company forward in the charming music of Bizet's "Carmen," which was sung in a capable, enjoyable way. The work promises to be one of the leading attractions of the company's programme. Miss Lizzie Macnichol was satisfactory as Carmen, and made a decidedly handsome picture as the Spanish cigarette girl, and she received several encores during the evening. Miss Edith Mason, as Michaela, was charming—pictorially, vocally, and dramatically. Her singing of the famous aria was all that could be desired by her audience, and she was compelled to repeat the latter portion of it in response to the applause. Thomas H. Persse was the Don José, and he played and sang the part acceptably, for he has a good stage presence and bears himself well. Max Eugene was intrusted with the rôle of Escamillo, Miss Florence Relda and Miss Bernice Holmes did their accustomed duty as Carmen's friends, Frasquita and Mercedes, and William Wolff gave a capital character sketch of Il Dancairo.

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"The Man-o'-War's Man," a crudely vigorous "war drama," the crack scene of which represents pictorially a naval battle between armaments of the United States and Spain, was put on view at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last evening and received with demonstrative approval. This is the kind of thing Mr. Rosenquest's audiences like. The hero's part in this drama, which has been long familiar in other cities, is played robustly by Thomas E. Shea, an actor of tragedy and melodrama almost unknown in the metropolis, who has fame elsewhere.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Two lively performances of vaudeville were given yesterday afternoon and evening.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax works collection is kept abreast of contemporary history. The cinematographe exhibits views of current interest. The orchestral concerts are excellent.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The biograph's moving pictures of timely scenes stir up great enthusiasm. Johnstone Bennett is this week's star in comedy. Her one-act play is called "American Types."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" is this week's play. The cast includes Carl Haswin as the Earl, John Jack as the grocer, and Annie Ward Tiffany as the cook. The part of the little nobleman is taken alternately by Ellis and Edwin Smedley.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—The big minstrel troupe began the last week of its engagement yesterday. Bonnie Thornton appeared with it. So did Ezra Kendall, Carroll Johnson, Lewis Sulley, Russell and Blackburn, McMahon and King, and many others. The performance is long, varied, and seems to please.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Acrobatism continues to hold a conspicuous place in the programme of the big music hall. Truly Shattuck, who is not acrobatic but statuesque, sang some comparatively new songs last night. Ritchie did his customary breakneck bicycle riding. Adele Ritchie, who is no relation to the tramp cyclist, bathed in the light of the jocular moon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Sol Smith Russell began an engagement last night in "A Bachelor's Romance," by Miss Morton, in which he was seen here earlier in the season. As David Holmes, the modest, absent-minded literary man, he was capably supported by Nanette Comstock, Margaret Robinson, Edith Crane, Fanny Addison Pitt, Orrin Johnson, Sydney Booth, William Sampson, Alfred Hudson, and others.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The stock company season began last night with a revival of Lester Wallack's "Rosedale," a romantic drama of a past epoch, which, however well played, must have in this era some of the quality of an antique. With such actors as Edgar Davenport, Frank Mordaunt, Edwin Arden, E. S. Abeles, Amelia Bingham, and Blanche Walsh, the performance was sure to be as spirited and competent as possible. The repertory, however, includes many plays better worth revival than "Rosedale," including some American war dramas, which are now of timely interest.

"BLUE JEANS'S" SCENERY DELAYED

The Company Appears in Chicago Attired in Street Dress.

CHICAGO, April 25.—The scenery for "Blue Jeans" did not arrive in time for the opening performance at the Academy of Music. In consequence, the hero, instead of being nearly sawed in two, was assaulted with a stuffed club and an axe.

The company appeared in street dress, and Miss Ballou, the "poorhouse waif," wore her latest Spring silk. Owing to the non-arrival of the properties, many changes had to be made in the play, but the audience and company got much fun out of the makeshifts.

THE SHAW MURDER TRIAL.

The Defendant Placed on Trial for the Second Time.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 25.—Eli Shaw was placed on trial this morning before Judge Garrison for the second time for the murder of his mother and grandmother. His first trial was begun on Jan. 3, but came to a sudden termination on the next day, because of rumors that the jury had been tampered with.

The opening of the case to the jury to-day covered practically the same points as made before. It recounted the murder of the two women in the early hours of Oct. 12, the simulation of a burglary on the lower floors, the calling of Shaw for help, the response by neighbors, and their discoveries.

Several witnesses were examined to-day and the case will be continued to-morrow.

SPAIN TO THE POWERS

Synopsis of the Memorandum Sent to the European Governments by Minister Gullon.

THE UNITED STATES ARRAIGNED

Most Far-Reaching Concessions Rejected—Maine "Accident" a Pretext for "Gratuitous and Intolerable Insults" by Political Parties.

LONDON, April 26.—The Times this morning publishes Spain's memorandum to the powers dated April 18, and signed by Señor Gullon, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The memorandum begins by recording the "moral and material aid the Cuban rebels have received from the United States" in filibustering expeditions and the operations of the Junta. It mentions Spain's repeated and positive denials to the allegations of cruelty toward the Cubans, and lays great stress upon President Cleveland's dispatch of December 7, 1896, to the effect that peace would be possible if Spain gave a sufficient autonomy to Cuba.

The memorandum contends that, in the face of the new liberal constitution granted Cuba, which "has already borne fruits," it is difficult to understand why President McKinley, in his message of Dec. 6, 1897, and Gen. Woodford, in the note of Dec. 20, 1897, should still doubt Spain's loyalty. The document then speaks at some length of the Maine "accident," and asserts that the Americans, under the pretext of the extraterritoriality of the vessel, never allowed the Spanish authorities to visit the wreck for purposes of investigation, and it most solemnly asserts the absolute innocence of Spanish officials and of Spanish subjects generally.

The fairness and loyalty of Spain are then shown by a reference to the equitable treatment which American filibusters, more especially those of the Competitor, have received at the hands of Spain; and, in order to show more fully how pacific and correct has been the attitude of the Spanish Government, the memorandum enumerates the four clauses of the Spanish proposals. They are:

First—An offer to submit all questions arising from the Maine affair to arbitration.

Second—An order to Gov. Gen. Blanco to retire into the western provinces and to apply 3,000,000 pesetas for the relief of the agricultural population, with an acceptance by the Spanish Government of relief for Cubans sent by the United States, provided such relief were sent in merchant vessels.

Third—The co-operation of the Cuban Parliament in formulating the extent of the powers to be reserved for the Central Government.

Fourth—In view of the Cuban Parliament not meeting before May 4, the proclamation of an immediate armistice.

The memorandum proceeds to declare that the United States has not accepted even those far-reaching concessions, and that the good offices of the Pope have been equally unavailing.

It asserts that the Maine "accident" was used by political parties in America as the means of hurling "most gratuitous and intolerable calumnies at the Spanish Government"; and yet, the document says, Mr. Olney, in an official note dated April 4, 1896, to the Spanish Minister in Washington, himself expressed very serious apprehensions lest the only existing bond of union in Cuba should disappear in the event of Spain withdrawing from that island.

Mr. Olney—as the memorandum argues—feared at that time that a war of races would ensue, all the more sanguinary in proportion to the experience and discipline acquired during the insurrection, and that two republics would at once be formed, one white and the other black, the upshot being that one of the two would swallow the other.

The grave view thus taken by Mr. Olney of the future of Cuba freed from Spanish rule is then enlarged upon and racial wars are foreshadowed, which are "certain to wreck the existence of Cuba as a State Spain be deprived of sovereignty over the island." Thus, being convinced, as Spain is, that right and equity are on her side, "she will not and cannot surrender her sovereignty in Cuba."

REPUBLICANS TO CASTELAR.

Twenty Thousand Offer to Help Him Overturn the Monarchy.

MADRID, April 25.—About 20,000 Republicans of all shades of opinion have signed an address to Señor Castelar, the great Republican leader, under the pretext of congratulating him upon his recovery from recent sickness, but in reality offering him their support if he proclaims a republic.

Señor Castelar has so far made no reply. His coming speech in the Cortes will, it is said, dispel the idea that he is heading a revolution. On the contrary, it is asserted, Señor Castelar will, from patriotic motives, not oppose the present democratic monarchy.

His speech will be a panegyric of Spain's past greatness. It will lament the "sudden conversion of the United States into provokers of an unjust war," and will express keen disappointment at the United States "retroceding into the barbarism of war," inasmuch as the Republican leader "enthusiastically upheld the United States as the harbingers of universal peace, whose grand prosperity contrasted with the unreasonableness of the European powers, who maintained armaments for ruinous warfare and who were continually menacing peace and civilization."

Señor Castelar continuing, "appreciating the valor of his countrymen," will predict that the "quarrel between the young and unwarlike Nation and the oldest fighting race of the world will result in the traditional heroism of Spain inflicting severe chastisement on the prestige and material interests of the big democratic republic, whose existence and prosperity are due to Spanish discovery and support when America shook off the yoke of England."

ARRESTED AS AN AMERICAN SPY.

A British Steamship Captain's Experience in Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25.—The British steamer Myrtledene, Capt. Milburn, from Philadelphia on April 8 for Havana and Cardenas, arrived here this morning from Havana.

Her commander reports that the news of the sailing of the United States fleet was received at Havana just previous to the departure of the Myrtledene. He adds that it created no excitement in the city, but the price of meat immediately jumped from 24 to 50 cents.

According to Capt. Milburn, Havana does not fear bombardment, because, the Spaniards say, the United States began the war in the interests of humanity, and the bombardment would be contrary to such a purpose.

At Havana, it appears, the conditions prevailing are not unusual, except that the city is crowded with troops, and that the Spanish officers are drilling every man they can press into the service, from the rawest recruits upward.

The Myrtledene reached Havana a week ago Sunday, and Capt. Milburn went ashore. He says he walked over to the new fortifications at Casa Blanca to make observations, when three or four Spanish soldiers, with fixed bayonets, arrested him as an American spy. The Captain was taken to Morro Castle, and, after three or four hours had elapsed he was informed that sentence had been passed upon him and that he was to be shot in an hour. The Captain, who is an intense Britisher replied: "Why wait an hour? Shoot me now and in a day Havana and all Cuba will be blown up."

The British Vice Consul, Arthur Arosteguy, interfered, and Capt. Milburn was released.

Capt. Milburn added: "Havana will give you all the fighting you want when you land."

The Myrtledene left Havana just as the American fleet was coming in sight. Mr. Arosteguy, the British Vice Consul, anxious for his family's safety, sent them to Key West by the steamer. She had a cargo of coal, 1,200 tons of which she discharged in Havana. Capt. Milburn intended to ship 5,000 tons of sugar now in Cuba, the property of Mr. Revel, an American, but he was advised to leave port promptly.

The statements of the family of Mr. Arosteguy as to the state of public feeling in the Cuban capital differ from that of Capt. Milburn. They say that great excitement prevails in Havana, and that at the time the Myrtledene left port the people were leaving for the open country in all directions. At Mariana, just outside of Havana, a train was held up by an excited crowd eager to escape. The alarm was caused by the firing from the Santa Clara battery.

SPANISH WARSHIP SIGHTED?

Reported to be After American Fishing Vessels on Newfoundland Banks.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 25.—It is reported here to-night, though the rumor lacks confirmation, that a Spanish warship has been sighted off Bay Bulls, twenty miles south of St. John's.

She is believed to be after American fishing vessels on the Grand Banks.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Cortes to be Asked for Authority to Raise Funds Without Question.

LONDON, April 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The financial outlook is the object of much comment in the press and financial circles. It is an open secret that the supplies for Cuban war expenses are already well-nigh exhausted. The £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) monthly, which has hitherto been considered sufficient, and a great deal more than that amount will be required for naval and military armaments for carrying on war with the United States. Great curiosity is felt to know how the Government will raise the money required.

"It is understood that Señor Puigcerver, the Minister of Finance, will, in addition to projects already announced, ask the Cortes for general authority to raise all funds that may be required for war expenses without specifying the means.

"The official dispatches from Gen. Blanco to-day merely report the American fleet as still cruising in sight and watching the ordinary route of vessels going to and from Havana. They have succeeded, according to the dispatches, in stopping several steamers from other Cuban ports that were running the blockade to reach Havana and Matanzas.

"Gen. Blanco reports that the morale of the troops is excellent, and that operations have been recommenced actively against the insurgents. Here in Spain there is a growing impatience for news, especially as to the movements of the respective fleets."

Spanish Fours in Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 25.—American securities opened steady. Spanish fours opened on the Stock Exchange at 34¼, an advance of ½.

PARIS, April 25.—Spanish fours opened on the Bourse at 35¼. They closed at 34⅝, against 35 3-16, Saturday's closing price.

MADRID, April 25.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 59.

Queen Regent Still Hopes for Peace.

PARIS, April 25.—A dispatch received here to-day from Madrid says that the Queen Regent of Spain still hopes that foreign intervention will peacefully and honorably prevent a conflict between the United States and Spain.

THE VIGILANCIA'S FLIGHT.

Vessel Leaves Passengers and Some Cargo at Matanzas and Arrives Here Safely.

The Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, which was at Matanzas last week and was erroneously reported to have been captured by the Spaniards, arrived here last evening safely. So hurried was her exit from the waters of Matanzas Harbor that only three of the eighty passengers booked to sail on her managed to get aboard, and 4,000 bags of sugar were also left behind. None of the passengers left behind were Americans, according to one of the passengers, and before the conditions made further delay hazardous, the vessel had loaded 12,000 bags of sugar. It was said aboard the Vigilancia that had the Spanish naval officers had their way the steamer would not have escaped.

The Vigilancia sailed from Tampico April 17. Matanzas was reached on last Thursday morning. Troops and artillerymen could be seen from the steamer's decks drilling ashore. No time was lost loading cargo, but when night came there remained 4,000 bags of sugar still to be taken on. Capt. McIntosh, on going ashore to attend to the entrance and clearance of the steamer, found the people greatly excited. There was also unusual activity about the harbor, where mines and torpedoes were being planted under the direction of a gunboat.

It transpired that there was a conflict of authority between the naval and military commanders, the naval officer in command desiring to detain the Vigilancia, while the Captain of the port, representing the military forces, presumably under order of Capt. Gen. Blanco, insisted that permission should be granted to the steamer to leave the port, as no notice of the commencement of hostilities had been received.

The pilot appearing on board at daybreak of Friday, Capt. McIntosh deemed it prudent to get under way immediately, and the steamer left the harbor in safety at 5:30 A. M. The three passengers had got aboard a short time before she sailed, in a small boat.

The Vigilancia anchored last night in Quarantine. She will dock this morning. Among her passengers is Capt. John Palmer of the American bark Doris Eckhoff. Capt. Palmer said that his vessel was sold at Tampico to be converted into a coal hulk.

HE HIT A SPANIARD HARD.

Bernard Brigham of 592 Second Avenue was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon charged with having assaulted José Castano, a Spanish cigar dealer, of 313 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The men met in the morning in a saloon in First Avenue, and Castano said that every time an Irishman and a Spaniard met during the present war, the Irishman would "get licked." Brigham is an Irishman, and he promptly knocked the Spaniard down and was arrested.

In court Magistrate Pool asked Brigham if he hit the Spaniard hard, to which the prisoner replied:

"Yes, your Honor, as hard as I could."

"Discharged," was all the Magistrate said.

SPANISH CONSULAR AFFAIRS.

Acting French Consul Charpentier, who a week ago took charge of the archives of the Spanish Consulate pending the termination of the war, yesterday transferred the Spanish interests to Baron Stackinger, the Austrian Consul. Similar action was taken in Chicago. Consul Charpentier said that in all cities in this country where Austria has a Consul or Consular Agent the interests of Spain would be conserved by those officials. In cities where Austrian Consulates do not exist the archives will be kept in charge of the French Consul. Where neither Austrian nor French Consulates exist the British Consul will keep possession of the archives.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Virginia Earle, who was compelled by illness to retire from the cast of "La Poupee" on the second night it was presented at Daly's Theatre, resumed her part last night.

Anita Wilson, who was identified with "The Telephone Girl" during its engagement at the Casino, succeeded Gerome Edwardy as the French maid in "Monte Carlo" last night.

The management of the Bijou Theatre announces that, owing to the elaborate scenery which is required for its new play, it is compelled to defer its production from May 2 to May 9 and continue "My Friend from India" a week longer.

Henry Miller closed his season in New York last Saturday at the Garden Theatre in "The Master." He is now on a four weeks' tour, after which his company will disband. They will resume early in September without any change in the personnel.

The performance of "Robin Hood" by the Bostonians last night at Wallack's Theatre was the twenty-five hundredth and to commemorate the occasion the management extended an invitation to Reginald De Koven to conduct the opera, which was accepted.

Mme. Chalia Herrera de Graham, the Cuban artist, will give an operatic concert at Chickering Hall on Saturday at 8 P. M. for the benefit of the wounded Cuban soldiers. The concert will be given under the auspices of clubs Hijas de Cuba, Patria, Caridad, Calixto Garcia, Oscar Primelles, and José Maria Heredia. On the programme besides Mme. Chalia's performance, will be an act from the opera "Aida" and scenes from "Cavalleria Rusticana" in costume. The clubs have decided to give 50 per cent. of the net receipts of the performance to the Maine Monument Fund.

SAGASTA STILL FOR WAR.

Denies Reports of Cabinet Crisis and of Intention to Suspend Constitutional Rights.

MADRID, April 25.—Señor Emilio Castelar, the Republican leader, appeared to-day in the Chamber for the first time since 1888 and took the oath among the Monarchists, kneeling and with his hand on the Gospels. The other Republicans and Carlists only gave their pledge while standing with the hand pressed upon the heart. Señor Castelar looks haggard. After taking the oath he wandered distractedly into the Ministerial benches, greatly amusing the House.

Señor Romero Robledo, leader of the Weylerite faction of the Conservatives, asked the Government whether there was a Cabinet crisis, whether it was intended to suspend Constitutional rights in the peninsula, and whether the Government would close the Cortes after the budget had been voted.

Señor Sagasta, the Premier, answering these questions in the negative, in a highly patriotic speech, that was loudly applauded by all parties in the Chamber, declared that the Government, responding to public patriotism, approved the conduct of the war à outrance, "as a reply to insults and aggression from America."

The Carlists, Republicans, and other factions pledged their support to the Government in "all measures required to defend the honor and rights of Spain." Several Deputies protested in the name of the navy against "the Yankees who invented the calumnies respecting the explosion of the Maine."

The Chamber then voted, amid loud cheering, a resolution of appreciation of the "defenders of Cuba and the Philippines."

PRESS TELEGRAMS STOPPED.

Spanish Censor Will Not Allow Havana Correspondents to Cable to New York Papers.

HAVANA, April 24—(Delayed in Transmission.)—As the Government of the United States will not allow Madrid and New York telegrams to come to Havana for the press, the Spanish censor here will not allow correspondents to telegraph to the New York press.

The above message is from a correspondent at Havana.

THE KEY WEST CABLE.

Nothing Known at Navy Department About the Reported Cutting.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Nothing is known at the Navy Department of the reported cutting of the cable connecting Cuba with Key West by the Mangrove, ten miles out at sea. There is a good deal of doubt as to the accuracy of the report, and it is possible that the most that has been done in that direction has been the tapping of the cable for purposes of strategy.

The United States is a party to a convention which binds all the signatories, most of the marine powers of the world, to refrain from interference with cables in the event of war. Perry Belmont, while Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, labored to this end for several years, and finally succeeded in having the United States sign the agreement.

A naval officer of high rank, when questioned on the subject to-day, remarked that almost all agreements are suspended by war when they injure the interests of one of the combatants and favor the other. The cable connecting Cuba with Madrid would be a most powerful assistance to the Spanish cause just now, and would work equal injury to us, wherefore, said the officer, a prudent naval commander doubtless would cut the cable first and let the diplomats talk about it afterward.

Censorship on Cuban Dispatches.

Vice President Clark of the Western Union Telegraph Company, speaking of communication with Havana, said yesterday: "Cablegrams are being transmitted as usual between Havana and the United States via Key West, but subject to the United States censorship at Key West."

MEETING OF SPANIARDS IN LONDON.

English and Irish Speakers Descant on American Aggression.

LONDON, April 25.—An excited meeting of Spaniards took place in London this afternoon. It was called to protest against the Socialist-Labor meeting in Trafalgar Square yesterday, at which the atrocities committed by Spain in Cuba were vigorously denounced.

Several English and Irish speakers supported Spain at to-day's meeting, one of them saying:

"If American aggression is not defeated in the case of Cuba, Jamaica will next be coveted."

There was a general rise of a half-penny in the price of loaves of bread to-day.

INTEREST ON THE NORMANDIE.

The passengers of the French Line steamship La Normandie, which arrived last night, eight days out from Havre, got their first news of the breaking out of war from the Sandy Hook pilot. L. U. Perry, a Canadian, who has been on a pleasure trip to France with Mrs. Perry, said: "There was the greatest interest among the passengers. Though mostly Frenchmen, all were strongly American in their sentiments. They not only believe that the United States will thrash Spain, but they think that she ought to, and that Spain deserves it. It is a great mistake to think that Spain has the moral support of France. The people I met in France—in Paris—were all for the United States. The newspapers there do not voice popular sentiment. The people where I am going—Canada—are also with you."

Another passenger was Olhon Guerlac, correspondent for the Matin and the Siècle of Paris. He confirmed Mr. Perry's statement as to public feeling in France.

LONDON EXPECTS A LONG STRUGGLE.

LONDON, April 26.—Basing its opinion upon New York cable dispatches referring to the alleged unpreparedness of the United States troops, London has come to the conclusion that the struggle will be a lingering one, although it is still watching with the greatest interest what the Stock Exchange people term the "prize competition."

In some quarters even now confidence is expressed that Spain will yield before long.

Whatever the prize courts may decide relative to the legality of the captures, British naval men applaud the promptness of action upon the part of the American warships, as being evidence that the United States is "very much alive."

The report circulated in the United States that the British Consul at Havana had cabled to the Foreign Office notifying the authorities here that Havana would be bombarded is incorrect. What he cabled was that he expected Havana would be bombarded.

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "It is pointed out by officers that the non-delivery of the ultimatum leaves the United States under no pledge in respect of the reservations with regard to Cuba."

It is remarked as curious that while the President, in the declaration of war, ascribes the rupture to Spain's act, thus implying that a state of hostilities existed on April 21, the American Admiral at Hong-kong protests that no state of war exists officially.

It is believed that Admiral Dewey does not contemplate immediate operations against the Philippines, and it is held in some quarters that the Governor of Hong-kong acted with unnecessary haste in requiring the American squadron to depart on such short notice, as under the Washington treaty vessels are only required to leave "as speedily as possible."

Spain's note to the powers is regarded with rather academic interest, as making no change in the real situation.

Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador to Spain, started for Madrid last evening.

Nearly all the Spanish orders for munitions to one of the biggest Sheffield firms have been canceled.

Admitted that Spain Lost a Point.

MADRID, April 25.—A new point has been raised relative to the non-delivery of the ultimatum of the United States. The view now taken is that its non-delivery leaves the United States unpledged in regard to the reservations made with reference to Cuban independence. Thus, it is pointed out, while her pride is gratified, Spain has lost a diplomatic point.

French Warship Off to Puerto Rico.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 25.—The third-class French cruiser Admiral Rigault de Genouilly leaves here to-morrow for San Juan de Porto Rico, capital of the Spanish colony of the same name, to protect the interests of France in those waters.

VAUDEVILLE FOR CHARITY

Society Entertained by Professional Artists at the Waldorf-Astoria.

FOR THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL

A Handsome Sum Netted for the Institution Under the Management of The Strollers—Oscar Hammerstein and Olympia Burlesqued.

At the Waldorf-Astoria last night the world of wealth and fashion enjoyed itself in the cause of charity. The entertainment was the professional vaudeville entertainment, in aid of the Lying-In Hospital, which had been in preparation for weeks. It was given in the large ballroom, and the dance which followed took place in the Astor Gallery.

The hospital has always enlisted much of the attention and energy of society women, and as J. Pierpont Morgan's gift of a new million-dollar building is conditioned upon the raising of a handsome some in addition by those interested in the work, any movement to increase the fund meets hearty support. This was especially the case last night, but the show was emphatically a good one, and promised some return for the cost of tickets. The boxes were all sold and well filled, and there were few empty chairs. The entertainment netted a handsome amount.

The well-known professionals who appeared had been generously paid for their services and made a proportionate effort to be pleasing. The amateur talent which supplemented their attractions was furnished by The Strollers, the club under whose management the entertainment was given. Its President, Robert Cornell Sands, was chiefly instrumental in getting it up.

John P. Nicholas, whose negro comedian work was a feature of the puppet show that marked the recent benefit for the Society of Decorative Arts, was heard last night, and scored a palpable hit.

Frank's Band Plays.

Frank's Twelfth Regiment Band provided music for the intermission as well as the subsequent dance. Hyde & Behman's Vaudeville Orchestra played for the performance. The fashionable guests were supposedly ushered by a body of some sixty-six young clubmen, headed by James A. Stillman, J. P. Benkard, Lawrence Haughton, Erskine Hewitt, Frank L. Polk, and Herbert L. Satterlee, who was instrumental in running the Charity Ball. Others of the ushers were Rawlins L. Cottenet, James B. Eustis, Jr., Thomas Hughes Kelly, Joseph Larocque, Jr., W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Craig W. Wadsworth, Worthington Whitehouse, Henry Payne Whitney, and Robert D. Wrenn.

The boxes presented a brilliant array of fashionable gowns and jewels. Dr. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Clementina Furniss, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, William K. Vanderbilt, Clarence H. Mackay, Bourke Cockran, James Lawrence Breese, and F. G. Bourne were among the box holders.

The ballroom, which was draped in the National colors, was slow in filling up, and the curtains were not drawn aside for the first number till about 10:30 P. M., half an hour late. Then A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist, came in and proceeded to talk most cleverly to the audience through four wooden dummies, one of them an irrepressible Irish boy.

Miss Norman's Exhibition.

Miss Mary Norman then gave one of the cleverest exhibitions of the evening, impersonating two different types of female concert singers, and three types of American girls—an intellectually effusive Bostonian, a gossippy and affected New Yorker, and a "breezy, independent" Chicagoan. Her impersonation of the New York girl was particularly amusing to those who could verify the type by recalling the languid manners of some feminine acquaintance.

Bessie Clayton, after an intermission suitable for chatter, gave several dances.

The Rogers Brothers then "did" a Germany comedy sketch, with songs, dances, and kindred appurtenances, and after another intermission the puppet show was started. It was enacted, as in the Society of Decorative Art benefit, by performers who poked their heads through a white sheet just above the figures representing the characters impersonated. The show was a "take off" on Oscar Hammerstein and his Olympia, including hits at "Queen Dempsey," John Drew, Jean de Reszke, and others. Mr. Nicholas, stage manager of the show, was also its star attraction. The cast is self-explanatory.

"Dress rehearsal at the re-reopening of Bummerstein's Allemptia Music Hall."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

John P. Nicholas, (Nigger Comedian)....By himself of The Strollers

Mlle. Anna Held, (French Chanteuse)....By Marguerite Sylva

"Johnny" Drewles, (of Delmonico's Castoria)..By Racquet Club Maxon

Queen Lavinia (of the Harlem Goats)....By R. S. V. P. Doyle

Horse Car Bummerstein (the Unsuccessful Apotheosis of a Pooh-Bah)...By R. J. Webb

General Weyler, (Ticket-of-Leave Man....By P. P. C. Kennedy

Gin de Risky, (from the Uproar House)....By S. Fischer Miller, of The Strollers

Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, (Comedienne)....By Pearl Andrews

Just to Fill In................By George W. Day

Time—10 A. M.

Miss Alice Atherton imitated an English barmaid and gave naturally several varieties of human laughter, to the delight of her audience, and the Russell brothers impersonated successfully a couple of Irish servant girls.

The entertainment ended with nineteen biograph views. They included the "Vizcaya," the American battleships Maine, and Iowa at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; the Seventh Regiment, American tars passing in review, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Capt. Sigsbee, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. These last pictures called forth patriotic applause.

MUSICALE AT MRS. SPEYER'S.

"In a Persian Garden" Given to Aid the University Settlement.

The event of chief social importance yesterday afternoon was the musicale at Mrs. James Speyer's new home, 257 Madison Avenue, in aid of the University Settlement Society. "In a Persian Garden," the song-cycle from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, which Liza Lehmann has set to music, was given, and society people turned out in numbers.

Victor Harris, who was in charge, acted as accompanist. In the quartet were Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; MacKenzie Gordon, tenor, and Dr. Carl Dufft, basso.

A Summer Sale at the Waldorf.

A large oil portrait of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee forms one of the attractions at the public Summer sale for the benefit of the Boys' Industrial Colony at Gardiner, Ulster County, N. Y., which will be held to-day from 2 to 10 P. M. at the Waldorf. This picture is the latest production from the brush of Whipple, and is pronounced the best portrait of Gen. Lee in existence. Several collectors of paintings are said to be anxious to place this picture in their galleries. Fans decorated by leading artists and illustrators constitute a unique feature of the sale. The millinery department contains hats and bonnets of the latest styles, which have been given by leading milliners. The colony is in need of assistance, and the public is invited to the sale.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Gurnee gave a dinner last night at her home, 626 Fifth Avenue. The table was decorated with a silver centrepiece of mignonette and bridesmaid roses.

Miss Cecile Louise Casteguier gave a musicale at 4 P. M. yesterday at the home of Mrs. Austen G. Fox, 45 West Forty-third Street, and selections from Schubert, Grieg, Raff, and Bach were played. Prof. G. Casteguier gave several monologues.

In view of the war, the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture has abandoned the breakfast they were to have held on Thursday. Their annual meeting will take place at 1:45 P. M. on that day, however, in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and will be followed by a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb of London.

$750,000 FIRE IN GLASGOW.

St. Andrew's Catholic Cathedral and Other Buildings in the Clydeside District Burned.

GLASGOW, April 25.—There was a tremendous fire in the Clydeside district of this city to-night. Several large buildings are involved, including the magnificent Catholic Cathedral of St. Andrew's.

The damage already amounts to £150,000 ($750,000,) and the fire is still burning.

MR. GLADSTONE IMPROVES.

He Passed a Poor Night, but Was Out of Pain Yesterday.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Gladstone, it is announced from Hawarden, passed a poor night, but he has not suffered pain to-day.

AMERICAN YACHTS ABROAD.

The Nahma Reaches Greenock and the Andria Sails from Leghorn.

GREENOCK, April 25.—Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma, which sailed from Newport, R. I., on April 12, arrived here on Saturday last.

LEGHORN, April 25.—The steam yacht Andria, owned by Mr. John E. Brooks of the New York Yacht Club, sailed from this port on Thursday last, bound seaward.

Sherwood, Thompson & Co. Fail.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—The suspension of the firm of Sherwood, Thompson & Co., cotton brokers, was announced to-day.

Sherwood, Thompson & Co. operated throughout the Southern States under the firm name of John Sherwood & Co. The firm had few outstanding obligations in the United States.

Charles A. Mocatta Fails.

LONDON, April 25.—The failure of Charles Abraham Mocatta, a stock broker of 57½ Old Broad Street, London, is announced to-day.

THE HEALTH EXPOSITION.

Two Thousand People Attend the Formal Opening.

The First International Health Exposition, to be held in New York was formally opened in the Grand Central Palace last night by Andrew H. Green in the presence of 2,000 persons. Following Mr. Green's address, which was devoted to the discussion of health and what should be done to keep it good in the Nation, prayer was offered by Bishop Potter. At the conclusion of prayer, a brief address on the importance of the development of sanitary science was made by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. The exposition will last until June 1. The display of health giving and preserving products is large and of an interesting variety.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Charles P. Holmes.

In the death of Mrs. Charles P. Holmes, which occurred at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Jacob B. Small, 31 West Seventy-sixth Street, early yesterday morning, many poor persons and struggling institutions lose a warm-hearted and generous friend. For many years Mrs. Holmes had been a bountiful yet discriminating helper in various branches of charitable work. She was very active in the King's Daughters and was especially interested in the St. Luke's Home, the Sheltering Arms, the Church Periodical Club, and St. John's Church, in Huntington, L. I., where she lived for some years. Although unostentatious in her charities, Mrs. Holmes was continuously engaged in some good work, and it was often said of her that she never failed to respond to a call from the needy or the distressed.

Before she became Mrs. Holmes the deceased was Miss Ella McTilton, daughter of the Rev. J. N. McTilton of Baltimore. Her husband died about four years ago, leaving her childless but with abundant means. Three sisters survive her, viz., Mrs. Small and Mrs. George H. Shreve of this city, and Mrs. Jennings S. Cox of New Rochelle. The funeral will be from the Church of Zion and St. Timothy to-morrow.

William H. H. Childs.

William H. H. Childs died yesterday at his home, 388 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, after an illness of a few days. He was born in Olean, N. Y., in 1840, but came to New York City at the age of eighteen. He entered the coal tar trade, in which he soon became prominent. He organized the Mica Roofing Company and the Bon Ami Company, and was at the head of both corporations at the time of his death. He was a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, and was a Director of the Manufacturers' Association, the Hamilton Trust Company, the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and the Brooklyn Nursery. He also belonged to several Brooklyn clubs. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Augustus Hess.

Augustus Hess, for twenty-one years editor in chief of the New York Newspaper Union, died Sunday afternoon at the home of his father, Conrad Hess, 306 East Fifty-eighth Street, after an illness of three weeks. He was forty-seven years old, and had been a resident of this city since his boyhood. He was a member of the New York Press Club, and for many years was devoted to outdoor athletics. President Howard of the Press Club appointed a committee to attend the funeral services to be held at his late residence this evening.

Georgiana C. Parks.

Mrs. Georgiana C. Parks, widow of the Rev. Dr. M. P. Parks, who at one time was minister in charge of St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, died at Hagerstown, Md., on Saturday, aged eighty-four years. She was the mother of the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, this city, and of the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of Emanuel Church, Boston. Funeral services will be held at Hagerstown to-day. The burial will probably be in Trinity Church Cemetery, this city.

Obituary Notes.

JEAN R. STEBBINS, President of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., died at his sister's home, in Little Falls, yesterday. He resided in this city from 1854 to 1888, and edited The Journal and Courier, a Republican weekly, from 1860 to 1888. He was sixty-two years of age.

ELLEN VAN KLEECK, daughter of the late Daltus Livingston Van Kleeck, M. D., died Sunday at the rectory of Grace Episcopal Church, White Plains. She was visiting the family of the Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, the rector, the Archdeacon of Westchester. The funeral services will take place to-morrow from Grace Church, and the interment will be in Newburg.

DAVID DUFF, a well-known sporting and horse man, died yesterday after a long illness. He was born in Scotland sixty-two years ago, and came to this country when a young man. He had been living in this city for many years. His wife died several years ago. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Glover, 22 West Thirty-second Street, to-morrow afternoon, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

JOHN P. ELFORD, a newspaper man, well known in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his mother's home, 319 Schermerhorn Street, of consumption of the throat. He had been ill two years. Mr. Elford was born in Sackawaxa, Penn., twenty-six years ago. In 1888 he was graduated from St. Francis College, Brooklyn, and went at once into the newspaper business. After working for several years on The World, he became sporting editor of The Brooklyn Standard-Union. The funeral will be held on Thursday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—LORD'S OFFICES, 668 6th Av., near 39th, and 15th St., opposite Tiffany's; patronized by New York's best families; established 1860.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

CARTER.—At Evanston, Ill., Sunday, April 24, Thomas Butler Carter, aged 81 years, a native of Madison, N. J. For nearly sixty years a resident of Chicago.
Interment at Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.

DUFF.—On Monday, April 25, 1898, David Duff, in the 62d year of his age.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 1:30 P. M., Wednesday, April 27, 1898, from the residence of his brother-in-law, E. L. Glover, 22 West 32d Street. Interment at Woodlawn.

ELIOT.—At Durham, Conn., April 24, 1898, Anna, daughter of Dr. Ellsworth and Anna Eliot of New York, N. Y.
Burial in Alderbrook Cemetery, Guilford, Conn.

EVANS.—At his residence in this city on Saturday, April 23, in the 41st year of his age, Joe Evans, son of the late Dr. Joseph T. Evans.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Av. and 35th St., on Tuesday at 9 A. M.

HOLMES.—On Sunday, April 24, at the residence of her sister, 31 West 76th St., Ella M., widow of Charles P. Holmes, and daughter of the late Rev. J. N. McJilton of Baltimore, Md.
Funeral Wednesday, 9 A. M., from Zion and St. Timothy's Church, No. 332 West 57th Street.
Baltimore papers please copy.

LITTLE.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., April 25, Ralph Wilson, son of William A. and Charlotte Farnsworth Little.
Funeral services at 18 Lincoln St. Wednesday, April 27, at 5 P. M.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, at her residence, 253 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Sarah E., wife of George H. Nichols, in the 73d year of her age.
Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.
Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

ROWLAND.—At Brooklyn, New York, Sunday afternoon, April 24, Miss Wealthy A. Rowland, in the 85th year of her age, daughter of the late George Rowland, Esq., of New Haven, Conn.
Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ruth A. Tibbals, 148 Milton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock. Burial at Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn.

SMITH.—On Monday, April 25, in the 79th year of her age, Margaret Ten Eyck, widow of Gamaliel G. Smith and daughter of the late Andrew Foster.
Funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, on Thursday morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock.

VAN KLEECK.—At Grace Church rectory, White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, April 24, Ellen Van Kleeck, daughter of the late Daltus Livingston Van Kleeck, M. D., and Agnes Boyd, his wife.
Funeral services Wednesday, April 27, at Grace Church, White Plains, 10 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9:10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at Newburg, N. Y.

WADE.—On Monday, April 25, Maria P., widow of George Wade, in the 76th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 325 West 45th St. Interment in Greenwood.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 25.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
AHMANN, Fred'a, 1,429 Columbus Av.	21	24
ALBERTSON, J. Brown, 123 E. 29th.	55	23
ALESSIA, Andreiana, 17 Roosevelt St.	69	23
ALTINGER, Christian, 699 10th Av.	29	23
ALLEN, Leonard, 1,600 Avenue A.	4	23
APPELBAUM, Annie, 150 Ridge St.	2	23
BIRCH, Joseph, 317 W. 21st St.	48	23
BITTEL, Magdelane, 523 E. 5th St.	76	24
BEIN, Annie, 502 W. 26th St.	2	24
BROWN, Walter, 448 W. 40th St.	4	24
BARNEY, John, 247 W. 109th St.	54	22
BYRON, Richard W., 679 E. 138th St.	43	23
BUTTERLY, Wm., Seton Sanitarium.	22	23
BUCKEN, Edward, Brooklyn.	66	24
CLAFFEY, Catharine, 2,389 1st Av.	87	23
CALAHAN, Michael, Bellevue Hosp.	37	23
COLLINS, Nellie, 264 W. 38th St.	40	24
CAIN, Catharine E., 70 Christopher St.	24	23
CONNOLLY, Maurice, 69 Bowery.	22	60
COHN, Martin, 2,021 Franklin Av.	5	24
DUFF, David, Bartholdi Hotel.	62	25
DESSAUER, William, 157 E. 62d St.	65	24
DUNN, Mary, 224 E. 29th St.	60	23
DUIGNAN, William, 114 E. 52d St.	56	24
EGAN, Patrick, 2,064 1st Av.	52	22
EILESTEIN, Frederick, 434 E. 87th.	57	24
EVERARD, Mary, 322 E. 150th St.	45	24
FENTON, Elizabeth S., 442 W. 41st.	1	24
FOLEY, Delia, 535 W. 35th St.	38	23
FLANAGAN, Joseph, 305 E. 70th St.	3	23
FALCONER, Sarah J., 246 E. 40th St.	69	23
GARRITY, May A., 420 W. 45th St.	17	23
GREENBERG, Hosias, 51 Bayard St.	75	24
GUENAN, John, 936 3d Av.	1	24
GRAVES, Dudley, 500 E. 148th St.	3	24
GRAMLI, Frank, Fordham Hosp.	45	23
GIANPAPA, Santo, 44 Oliver St.	1	24
GREGORY, Patrick, 1,895 2d Av.	66	23
CEBHARDT, Marie, 552 W. 47th St.	3	23
GREENBAUM, Bertha, 350 E. 92d St.	47	23
HUGHES, William, 350 W. 25th St.	52	23
HEILBRONER, Julia F., 314 E. 16th.	17	24
HAWKES, John, 127 White St.	40	23
HOROWITZ, Clara, 251 E. 17th St.	41	24
HARNEY, Owen F., 407 E. 24th St.	27	22
HOYER, Dorothea, 3,009 3d Av.	37	21
HENKEL, Leonard, St. Joseph's Hosp.	26	22
HOCK, Marie, 212 E. 44th St.	27	23
HANFT, Rose, 222 E. 99th St.	43	24
KESSLER, Frederick, 205 W. 30th St.	42	24
KELLY, Lilly, St. Ann's Home.	10	24
KEEGAN, John, 506 W. 16th St.	80	24
KAFKA, Vaclav, 450 E. 74th St.	27	24
KELCHER, Thos. J., 203 Eldridge St.	42	23
LEWIS, John W., 141 E. 38th St.	11	23
LANG, Mary F., 139 Bank St.	33	22
LEVY, Elka, 281 Stanton St.	1	25
LENT, Goldie, 390 West St.	1	24
LAGATTUTI, Charles, Seton Hosp.	16	21
LANGE, William H., 307 E. 81st St.	2	24
MARTINO, Annie, 143 Sullivan St.	4	24
MORRIS, Margaret A., Union Av.	69	22
MAYO, Antonio, Villa Av.	33	21
MARCALUSE, Giuseppe, 3 Avenue B.	1	25
MEINKEN, F. A., 873 Columbus Av.	1	24
McTAGGART, John J., 15 Sheriff St.	37	23
McDERMOTT, John, 256 W. 34th St.	60	24
McNALLY, Catharine, Spuyten Duyvil.	46	23
McCARTHY, S., St. Joseph's Hosp.	34	22
NEILSON, M., M. E. Church Home.	65	23
O'ROURKE, Margaret, 165 E. 49th St.	37	23
O'SHEA, Timothy, 762 Columbus Av.	32	24
POWERS, Catharine, 277 Spring St.	57	23
POWERS, John, 512 W. 38th St.	8	24
PUIGGERA, Annie, 435 W. 49th St.	57	23
RUSSELL, Francis, 10 Goerck St.	25	24
STERNFELS, Harriet, 160 E. 48th St.	57	23
SKINNER, William, 314 E. 36th St.	40	23
SEDGWICK, William, 52 Barrow St.	28	24
STEVENS, Marion, 659 Lexington Av.	1	21
SCHULTZ, Julia, 26 Madison St.	58	21
SULLIVAN, Daniel, 535 W. Broadway.	25	24
SCHMID, S., Brook Av. & 170th St.	77	22
SOUKUP, Clara, 1,424 Avenue A.	35	22
SINGER, Bertha, 221 Madison St.	4	23
SUSSE, Anna, 66 W. 134th St.	27	23
TRAUB, Caroline, 52 E. 120th St.	71	22
TALLON, John, Foundling Hospital.	2	21
TOPPLEBERG, Morris, 84 Ludlow St.	35	23
VEINAUX, Charles, 445 Madison Av.	4	24
VITRUO, Pasquale, 248 Mott St.	1	23
VAN VALKENBURGH, George, 731 E. 138th St.	1	23
WEISSBERGER, Max, 105 Goerck St.	20	24
WALZ, Lena, 1,218 1st Av.	50	23
WOLFF, Charles G., 72 W. 87th St.	49	23
WELLES, Mary E., 175 E. 86th St.	78	24
WEISS, Hermann, 81 Bowery.	36	23
WARD, Mamie, St. Joseph's Hosp.	19	22
WEYER, Frederick, 201 Avenue B.	1	24
WOOLEY, Catharine A., 1 E. 134th St.	83	24
ZOLLER, Henry, 336 E. 81st St.	22	24

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ADAY, R., 836 Devoe St.	57	24
ABRAMS, Elizabeth H., 103½ Eckford St.	58	24
BRAHAM, Jennie, 1 Lincoln Place.	1	24
BENERMANN, W. E., 71 Schaeffer St.	1	23
BLOOMFIELD, Harry H. B., 142 Patchen Av.	53	25
CARNER, Hattie E., L. I. State Hos.	27	24
CLARK, Samuel A., K. C. Hospital.	45	21
CHEW, Carrie M., 70 Decatur St.	46	24
COHEN, Ida, 458 Myrtle Av.	1	22
CASSINO, Domenico, 4 Navy St.	1	23
DELANEY, T. J., Naval Hospital.	27	24
DAVID, Jacob, 12 S. Elliott Place.	76	23
DOWNING, Ann M., 106 Ryerson St.	58	23
DECKER, Martin, 895 Grand St.	45	24
DAVIS, Harry, 730 De Kalb Av.	1	23
DONIGAN, J., Kings Co. Almshouse.	87	23
DUFFY, Catherine, 195 Nevins St.	60	24
DELUCH, Stella, 192 21st St.	1	23
EICHHORN, Agatha, 36 Montieth St.	63	26
EICHSTADT, Marie, 210 Ewen St.	53	23
ECKEL, F., 4 Fort Green Place.	63	23
FOGERTY, Rosana A., 51 Nevins St.	6	24
FORD, Amelia, 31 Stagg St.	25	24
FROEHLICH, Marie, Consumptives' Home	30	24
GUNTHER, F. F., 84 Lorimer St.	59	24
GERRY, Cora H., 91 Decatur St.	4	23
HESS, George N., 362 Atlantic Av.	26	24
HARTMANN, J. S., 311 Clifton Place.	58	23
HALEY, Thomas, 121 Sands St.	64	27
INGLISS, Ross, 24 Temple Court.	1	23
KIEPLER, David, 238 Humboldt St.	57	24
KERNAN, Patrick, 176A Hull St.	60	23
LEO, Marianna, 518 Myrtle Av.	2	23
LANEY, Michael H., 352 S. 4th St.	8	23
LINDWELL, Harold, 444 Decatur St.	5	23
LEBERT, Jacob, 608 Essex St.	70	23
LAUTENSCHLAEGER, A. W., 346 13th St.	4	24
LEWIS, Samuel, 14 Lorimer St.	74	24
MENAUGH, J., St. Mary's Hospital.	61	24
MOONEY, Ella J., 323 Pacific St.	3	25
MANNING, M., 99 Dupont St.	60	23
MOTE, Antonio, 151 Schenck Av.	45	25
NICHOLS, Sarah E., 253 Clinton Av.	72	23
NETHERLAND, Annie, K. C. Almshouse	1	24
NELSON, J., Kingston Av. Hospital.	37	24
NICHOLLS, Frances A., 234 Berkeley Place	82	24
OLSEN, Helena, 99 Second Place.	73	23
O'ROURKE, James, 43 Degraw St.	4	23
PLEUSS, A. W., 1,152 Wythe Av.	47	24
PHELPS, Abby M., 271 6th Av.	74	24
REIMANN, Helen A., 392 Marcy Av.	[illegible]	23
ROSSELOT, H. H., 1,149 Bedford Av.	1	23
ROSS, Mary E., 372 Tompkins Av.	72	24
REGAN, Mary, 574 Hicks St.	56	23
RAPHAEL, Charles, 60 Lorimer St.	46	24
RYAN, Nellie, Kings County Hosp.	33	21
SPERANZA, Maria G., 56 Canton St.	3	23
SMITH, Jane A., 1,379 De Kalb Av.	76	23
SIRR, Mary, 410 Baltic St.	38	23
SCHMIDT, Theresa, 363 State St.	70	24
SINGER, Otto, 200 Graham Av.	42	23
SCHEFF, Victoria, K. C. Hospital.	72	22
WARD, Owen, Kings County Hosp.	56	23
WENZ, Rudolph, 272 Himrod St.	34	23
WILLIAMS, Catherine, 336 Dean St.	1	24
WINSTON, Bessie, 616 Flushing Av.	19	23
WOOLSTEN, Emma L., 430 Grand St.	56	23
WHALEN, T., 922 Manhattan Av.	1	24

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3 % Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF
The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York,

ON OR BEFORE JUNE 16TH, 1898.

and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated April 18th, 1898.

Certificates of stock must be assigned to THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, and signatures acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some party satisfactory to this Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, April 16th, 1898.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London, February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

We are buyers of round amounts of Steam Railroad Bonds at concessions.
F. J. LISMAN & CO., 30 BROAD ST.
Specialists in Uncurrent R. R. Securities
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. Tel. 237 Broad.

Denver Union Water Co.
Rochester Railway Co.
New Amsterdam Gas Co.
Madison (Wis.) Gas Co.
Buffalo Gas Co.
DEALT IN BY
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 BROAD ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market heavy.

Less than 150,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. This approaches the low-water mark in recent Stock Exchange activity. It represents, however, a close following of counsel given by the most conservative advisers in Wall Street.

Not only are the professionals on the bull side holding aloof, but professionals on the bear side seem also to have reached the point where they do not care to act recklessly.

The short interest in the market is apparently less now than has been its average for a long while past. Toward the end of last week there was much evening-up of outstanding contracts.

⁂

The immediate course of the market is, in the opinion of Wall Street veterans, largely dependent upon what may immediately follow specific war news; but this is to be taken not as signifying expectation that a battle—giving us a victory or giving a defeat—would affect quotations much; rather the theory is that such an event would tell quickest upon the money market—would cause an immediate squeeze or a quick easing up of funds. And those men in Wall Street whose opinions are most highly regarded seem generally to agree that the course of the money market is bound from this time forward to direct the course of the stock market, not to influence it merely but to dominate it.

⁂

Reports from business centres while not showing stagnation, do indicate a material slackening of commercial and industrial activity.

⁂

Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $2,500 fours, 1907, coupon, at 108.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brooklyn Union Gas..	1¼	Consolidated Gas.....	⅛
Canadian Pacific.....	½	Detroit Gas..........	2
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1	Hawaiian Sugar......	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.......	⅛	National Lead........	1
Am. Tobacco.........	1⅛	National Starch......	4
At., T. & S. F. pf..	⅜	N. J. Central........	½
B'klyn Rap. Tr......	1⅛	N. Y. Central.......	1
Chi., B. & Q........	1⅛	Northern Pacific.....	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P....	1⅝	North. Pacific pf....	⅝
Chi. & N. W.........	1	People's Gas, Chi.....	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac...	1⅜	Pullman Car..........	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf....	⅝	Reading 1st pf........	¾
Erie 1st pf..........	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	3½
General Electric......	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Illinois Steel........	1	Southern Ry. pf......	½
Louis. & Nash......	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	⅝
Manhattan Cons.......	1⅞	Union Pacific pf.....	⅞
Met. Street Ry......	1	Western Un. Tel......	⅝
Mo., Kan. & T. pf..	½	West. Chicago St....	2¼
Missouri Pacific.......	⅝		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s.........	3	Chi., Bur. & Q. con.	1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s........	2¼	Mo., K. & T. 4s......	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Mobile & Ohio 4s......	2¼
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	4	Ore. Imp. 1st con. tr., R.	2½
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st, con............	2½	Ore. S. L., Inc. B...	4½
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s.....	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. Term. 1st..........	2	Wabash 1st..........	1
Hous. & Texas 5s...	2	West Shore 4s........	1¼
		West Shore 4s, R....	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $75,065,014; balances, $5,743,688; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $145,565.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81 for sixty days and ½c higher at $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94¼, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—40c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—60@50c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull and fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania ¼, to 57⅛; Declined—Erie first preferred ⅝, to 32¾; St. Paul ⅝, to 88; Louisville and Nashville ⅝, to 47⅝; Illinois Central ¼, to 100½, and Reading ⅛, to 8¼. Atchison sold at 10⅝, Canadian Pacific at 78½, New York Central at 111, and Erie at 12. British consols advanced ⅝, to 110⅝, and 5-16, to 110 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £409,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 168.90; in Madrid at 59.25, and in Rome at 107.77. In Paris rentes sold at 101f. 95c. and exchange on London was 25f. 34c.

SAGE, KEENE, AND FLOWER.

Russell Sage predicts security market liquidation, and won't be surprised if there is an early panic. Mr. Sage has been home sick, but his clerks have not had a vacation. He has kept them busy calling loans.

James R. Keene has become bullish. But he is worrying about his health, and he seems for the time to be pretty much out of the stock market.

The most important factor on the bull side is former Gov. R. P. Flower, whose associates stand sturdily committed with him to the belief that standard stocks are already selling below their intrinsic worth, and therefore are entitled to do better. Deserved prestige has been added to the Flower interest in the stock market, by the way, in which what are known as the Flower stocks, particularly Rock Island and Chicago Gas, have stood up against specially depressing conditions.

While other Wall Street leaders have been content to unload upon friends and followers, the Flower stocks have been consistently and persistently purchased by insiders. Though Gov. Flower personally was for a couple of months absent from Wall Street, his financial colleagues and personal representatives have been steadfast and true. The exhibit is, for Wall Street, exceedingly creditable and wholesome.—Chicago Tribune.

TOBACCO AND SPIRITS.

The bull pool that is credited with handling Tobacco and American Spirits stocks is still at work keeping them conspicuous and talking higher prices for both properties. But although there is much manipulation going on every day, no new facts about the conditions of the two corporations can be learned. There are many rumors, but few confirmations. Yesterday Spirits was held steady, showing early strength and selling up close to 11, later declining, and closing at 10⅝, with a small fractional loss. The apparent transactions in the stock aggregated over 3,000 shares. Tobacco, on the contrary, dropped down close to par and lost over a point for the day.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

The engagements of gold for importation announced yesterday were confined to $250,000, which comes to L. Von Hoffmann & Co. The total gold imported from or engaged in Europe since Feb. 25 is now $59,486,350. From Australia the San Francisco banks have taken $7,600,000, making a grand total of $67,086,350.

Exchange market authorities look for further advance in the New York money market before the end of the week, and predict that any such development will be immediately followed by large engagements of gold abroad. The foreign houses here are inclined to predict an advance in the Bank of England rate next Thursday, and they fear that this will mean a stiffening of the New York money market. It is argued that in times like these artificial barriers put up by London to stem the tide of gold will be quickly proved ineffectual.

The sterling exchange market was firmer yesterday, posted rates advancing ½c. Actual rates also advanced. There was a better inquiry for exchange than for some time.

ADVISING CUSTOMERS TO BUY.

Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. (with which firm Mr. James R. Keene has especially close relationships) refuse to join in pessimistic Wall Street views. In their letter of yesterday the following statements are of interest, more particularly as they can be taken to reflect the market position of Mr. Keene:

"So prompt a recovery as took place in the stock market last week after an actual state of war with Spain had been developed is highly encouraging and reassuring. In a sense it may be said to justify the assertions frequently made in Wall Street prior to last Thursday that hostilities had been discounted by securities' prices. Holders of stocks should congratulate themselves on their good fortune that the beginning of war, with all its distresses, horrors, and losses, should be met by unimportant declines and lack of all panic. The word unimportant is justified by the fact that the net losses of last week have been often reported in speculation under ordinary conditions, and the range of prices is 3 to 5 per cent. above the low level of last March, and even higher in several instances. The market range may be said to reflect a common conviction in Wall Street that the American arms will move to rapid and thorough victory in the present contest. Even the rumors of the capture of the chartered American liner Paris failed on Saturday to cause more than a trivial and temporary reaction, which was more than made up before the close.

"There was not much disposition to trade on either side of the market to-day, presumably pending the action in the houses of Congress on the bill formally declaring war with Spain, and in the absence of any definite knowledge as to when actual hostilities would commence against Spain, such as the bombardment of Havana by the blockading fleet, etc.

"The rates for money continue the same as they have been for the past two or three weeks, and there has been very little foreign held stock offered for sale, which would indicate that the worst has been discounted, both at home and abroad, and so far as we can see, the only thing which could make any material decline in stocks would be a stringency in the money market and consequently higher rates; but we do not anticipate this, believing that those in charge of the Government finances are so experienced that at no time will they call for sums of money too large to be readily absorbed, and that bonds will only be issued as required, and the money derived from their sale immediately paid out again, thereby leaving the same amount in circulation.

"Our impression is that dividend-paying stocks can be safely purchased for a profit, as railroad earnings continue satisfactory, and we do not look for a protracted war with Spain, and the outcome looks to us as a foregone conclusion—namely, overwhelming victory for the United States' arms."

GRANGER STOCKS WEAK.

All three of the conspicuous Granger stocks—St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island—were notably heavy yesterday, showing a lack of support, and all losing more than 1 point for the day. These three Grangers are, perhaps, more largely held by the smaller speculators, both professional and otherwise, than any other stocks. Most of the traders on the floor and in brokers' offices buy St. Paul, Burlington, or Rock Island whenever there is a prospect of the market advancing, and when bad news comes the traders generally select them for attack, knowing that a decline in such properties will do much toward creating apprehension among the speculative long interest. Yesterday St. Paul was traded in to the extent of about 19,000 shares—a total larger than that of the other two together. This was supposed to represent London operations. The Grangers are usually favorites with foreign speculators. St. Paul, by reason of its international market, is, of course, the one in which they trade most.

NEGOTIATIONS CALLED OFF.

Manhattan Elevated showed weakness yesterday, losing nearly 2 points net. Around 92 there was some covering by the traders which kept the stock comparatively steady, but there was no apparent organized buying. Negotiations which have been going on between Manhattan and Metropolitan Street Railway interests, and which have been hanging in abeyance for some time, are now understood to have been finally called off by Mr. Russell Sage, although it is the general understanding that the old proposed deal is still in course of adjustment.

NO OUT-OF-TOWN SPECULATION.

Out-of-town interest in speculation continues conspicuously absent. Yesterday orders from Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago were few and far between. Nor did Washington do very much in the way of speculation. Such orders as there were from the speculators at the capital were of both sorts. The Washington speculators are far poorer than they expected to be a month or two ago. They looked upon the war scare as a great opportunity for squeezing profits out of stocks, but many of their plans went awry, even where the information was of the best. Although Washington has been generally correct in predicting developments, her speculators have made but little money, because of the way in which the market has acted since the Maine disaster. The rallies have been so quick and sharp that profits on short stocks have been quickly wiped away.

SPECULATING IN SILVER.

Numerous quotations for silver bullion certificates appeared on the tape yesterday, and although there were no transactions in them, the bid price at the close was 1c higher than on Saturday. In many brokers' offices the tape watchers have of late been discussing the probability of fluctuations in silver bullion certificates, arguing that with an issue of Government bonds payable in coin or with any premium on gold an advance in them would result. Privileges on the certificates are offered by many put and call brokers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC IN MARCH.

Northern Pacific's statement for March was published last night. Gross earnings for the month aggregated nearly $1,850,000, an increase of about $500,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Net earnings were $885,000, and the total net income $870,000. This latter is an increase of $405,000 over March, 1897. Northern Pacific has earned gross for the nine months of its fiscal year from July 1, 1897, over $18,000,000, and the total net income for that period has been nearly $9,000,000.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS.

The export trade in iron and steel, which first began in a small way late in 1896, has shown up to the present time a steady gain, and has assumed considerable proportions, which show no signs of diminution. We are sending abroad both raw and finished iron and steel to an extent which both foreign makers and our own would have considered impossible three years ago; and at the same time there has been no loss in the exports of the special classes of machinery and manufactures for which the United States has long had a high reputation in foreign markets.

The reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department enable the following comparisons, covering eight months of the fiscal year, from July 1 to Feb. 28:

	1897.	1898.
Pig iron, tons..........	73,148	175,007
Bar iron, pounds........	3,565,308	6,387,864
Bar steel, pounds........	39,205,399	18,720,796
Rails, tons	70,601	112,322
Structural material, tons.	....	19,982
Sheets and plates, pounds.	6,206,577	30,067,732
Wire, pounds	67,417,884	80,013,090
Wire nails, pounds......	7,691,110	18,649,708
Cut nails, pounds........	15,370,827	28,634,856

Structural material was not reported separately in 1897. There have been several changes in the classification this year, and this, in large part, accounts for the apparent falling off in steel bars, the only item in the list which is smaller this year than last. The most notable items, perhaps, are pig iron and rails, since it is these which have attracted the greatest attention abroad. British ironmasters, however, have been seriously disturbed also by the sales of American steel billets, iron rods, and tin-plate bars abroad and in England itself. Attempts to decry the quality of these products have been unsuccessful in the light of the experience of the purchasers, and the only resource seems to be found in the assertion that these exports are temporary and the result of special market conditions which will not last. This was said a year ago, and the returns serve to show how little foundation the assertions had.

The total value of the iron and steel exports of all kinds, including machinery, for the eight months of the current year, is reported at $42,864,262, an increase of $7,082,458, or 19.8 per cent. over 1896. This must be considered a very satisfactory gain, especially when we consider that prices of all the exports have been quite as low—if not lower—than they were in 1897.

The exports will probably show a much greater increase in the remaining months of the fiscal year, as there are a number of large contracts for export on which work is now in progress. In raw material pig iron and steel billets seem to be at present chiefly in demand; in finished material, rails and other railroad supplies, with tramway and other electrical work. In the last-named class our manufacturers are supplying all parts of Europe, while in the former the Siberian Railroad will be largely laid with American rails and worked by American locomotives.

We have no doubt that American manufacturers can retain and increase this foreign trade if they desire it. That it is very much to their advantage to hold it we have already often pointed out. We have now demonstrated that we can make iron and steel of the best quality and at lower prices than our competitors, and we ought to use our advantage to the utmost.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for demand sterling exchange.

Gold arrivals since present movement began on Feb. 28 officially placed at $22,189,020 American, $15,124,619 foreign, and $12,362,488 gold bullion, making a total of $49,676,127.

Temporary certificates of deposit for New York, Susquehanna and Western stock admitted to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Decrease of 3,400 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with previous week, and increase of 17,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Reported that plan of reorganization for Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf will soon be formulated.

Agreement between American Spirits Manufacturing Company and outside distillers expected soon to be reached.

No more deposits to be received by Sub-Treasury against telegraphic transfers of currency.

Decrease of $16,988 in Northern Central gross earnings for March.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. by People's Gas Light and Coke of Chicago.

Buying price of gold advanced to 77s. 9½d. by the Bank of England.

Quotation granted by London Stock Exchange to Northern Pacific Railway $684,000 additional prior lien 4s. Quotation asked for $15,750,000 additional Union Pacific preferred stock, $13,000,000 additional first mortgage bonds.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday's gross earnings for the third week in April showed increases:

Ann Arbor..............................	$1,625
Chicago Terminal Transfer............	3,542
Denver and Rio Grande................	21,100
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf...........	17,346
Kansas City & Suburban Belt.........	82
Lake Erie & Western..................	1,553
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.............	9,288
Rio Grande Western....................	12,300
St. Paul..................................	59,309
Texas & Pacific........................	24,290
Wheeling & Lake Erie..................	10,996

⁂

The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern......	3,366
Toledo & Ohio Central.................	4,609

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s...........	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.............	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s.......	84	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 2d asst. pd....	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s..............	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock......	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.......	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.......	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock.............	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s...........	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)...	99	101
New Orleans Traction common......	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf...........	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad.............	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	107½	108¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.......	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	111½	114
Union Railway stock...............	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock...............	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s...................	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s............	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.........	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock..............	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s.................	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock............	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds............	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s......	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock.......	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock..	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.........	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock..............	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds..............	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common..................	24	26
Amsterdam preferred...............	62	63
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.............	24	26¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest....	89	90½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed........	99	100
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J....	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J............	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock..............	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York..	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock..........	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st..........	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.........	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock............	80	85
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st...............	100	104
Peoples' Gas Co. (Chi.,) 5s, (int. on.).	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.).....................	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s..................	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock..................	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds..................	76	78
Standard Gas, New York.............	128	132
Standard Gas, New York, pf.........	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st........	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock..................	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.....	89	91
Western Gas Company.................	77	79
Western Gas Company bonds.........	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note..................	42	44
American Typefounders'.............	38	41
Barney & Smith common..............	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock..............	70	76
Glucose common......................	35½	37½
Glucose preferred...................	91	92
Herring-Hall-Marvin.................	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred......	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf................	110	118
Malt common.........................	20½	22
Malt preferred......................	64½	67
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	84	89
National Biscuit common............	22	24
National Biscuit pf.................	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new..........	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal...................	330	360
Pratt & Whitney.....................	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf..................	55	59
Standard Oil Trust..................	346	348
Trenton Potteries...................	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf................	48	51
Union Typewriter....................	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.............	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf..............	81	82½
Wagner Car Company..................	154	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.......	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds......	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company..........	7	15
Central & South American Tel.......	104	107
Commercial Cable stock..............	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid......	1¼	1¾
Hudson River Telephone stock......	72	75
Iron Steamboat.......................	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s...................	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d...........	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s...	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone............	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company....	112	117
Trow Directory pf...................	35	40
Wool Exchange.......................	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
3d week April....	$25,138	$28,513	$20,340
From Jan. 1.....	465,119	369,340	337,287
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
2d week April....	$13,786	$12,716	$13,617
From Jan. 1.....	178,419	167,619	......
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
3d week April....	$23,279	$19,737	......
From July 1.....	891,911	846,296	......
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
3d week April....	$146,800	$125,700	$129,600
From July 1.....	6,730,810	5,585,917	6,089,317
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week April....	$68,750	$72,116	$55,463
From July 1.....	3,417,803	3,329,580	2,680,459
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
2d week April....	$76,087	$66,861	$65,046
From Jan. 1.....	1,312,828	1,190,955	1,122,404
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week April....	$26,246	$18,814	$15,818
From Jan. 1.....	458,008	347,054	320,810
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	389
3d week April....	$61,237	$48,891	$10,034
From Jan. 1.....	977,477	476,166	180,734
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week April....	$8,478	$8,396	$5,084
From Jan. 1.....	137,966	106,208	78,549
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
3d week April....	$64,493	$62,989	$63,820
From Jan. 1.....	1,018,536	976,631	1,031,492
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
3d week April....	$212,511	$203,223	$221,413
From July 1.....	10,355,448	9,825,805	9,814,651
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week April....	$16,820	$16,379	$19,055
From Jan. 1.....	215,654	238,069	262,247
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
3d week April....	$56,600	$44,300	$49,700
From July 1.....	2,652,233	1,986,281	1,970,191
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
3d week April....	$564,247	$504,938	$552,605
From July 1.....	27,840,382	24,666,516	25,255,261
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week April....	$136,692	$112,402	$92,504
From Jan. 1.....	2,312,018	2,009,922	1,929,973
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week April....	$28,637	$33,246	$31,635
From Jan. 1.....	491,176	484,510	519,707
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week end. April 24	$74,421	$74,323	......
From Jan. 1.....	1,138,860	1,088,015	......
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week April....	$29,964	$18,968	$29,009
From July 1.....	1,115,806	924,564	1,117,759
NORTHERN CENTRAL for March—			
Gross earnings...	515,510	505,941	514,957
Operating ex....	404,814	378,257	367,825
Net earnings.....	110,696	127,684	147,132
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings...	1,531,824	1,580,458	1,468,944
Net earnings.....	345,708	489,606	344,853

Net in March, 1895, $191,155.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	German-American	.112
Central National.....	160	Irving	.147½
City	900	Lincoln National..	750
Columbia	150	Seaboard National.	175
Garfield National....	350	Seventh National...	108

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On May 16 the usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share will be paid by Pullman's Palace Car Company.

F. J. Lisman & Co. announce that they are prepared to buy round amounts of steam railroad bonds at concessions.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 25.—The local situation has brought little in the way of fresh development. There was some free selling of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at the start, and under the pressure it yielded to 89¼. The New Yorkers, however, took all that was offered. They also bought some Sugar here on a drop from 116 to 115⅝. The copper shares were neglected and weakened fractionally. The loaning rates for this class of securities showed an increased firmness.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany..................	218	219
Boston & Lowell	217	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards....	105½	107
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf..	114	..
Fitchburg pf	..	98½
Old Colony	..	188
Oregon Short Line	26	29
West End	79	80
West End pf	..	102

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1¾	2
Arnold	10¼	10¾
Atlantic	24	25
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.12½
Boston & Montana	..	.12½
Butte & Boston	23¾	24¼
Calumet & Hecla	518	529
Centennial	11¼	12¼
Franklin	10	10¾
Gold Coin Mines	..	1¾
Napa, (quicksilver)	6¼	..
Osceola	38¾	39¼
Pioneer, (gold)	4¾	5¼
Quincy	105	108
Santa Ysabel	5	5¾
Tamarack	145	148
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	19	20

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	247	248
Dominion Coal	16	18
Dominion Coal pf	91	100
Edison Electric Illuminating.....	160	170
Erie Telephone	61¾	63
General Electric	30¾	31
General Electric pf	85	90
Illinois Steel	44	45
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	21
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	123	125
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	170	..
United States Oil	12¾	13¼
United States Rubber	15	17
Westinghouse Electric	20¾	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4¾	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24¼	25

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Stocks were neglected and prices ruled lower. Union Traction dropped to 14⅝, Philadelphia Traction to 78¾, and Electric and People's 4s to 79½. A bear attack on Marsden met with little success, and toward the close the price of the stock rose slightly. United Gas Improvement dropped from 105¾ to 104¼, afterward rallying and advancing to 104¾. Welsbach was steady at 42. Pennsylvania Railroad showed a good undertone around 55⅝. Lehigh Navigation was ½ per cent. lower. The rest of the market was practically unchanged, no sales being reported for many of the prominent issues, including the Choctaws and Lehigh Valley, and the close was steady, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley....................	21½	21¾
Northern Pacific com., t. c......	21½	21¾
Northern Pacific pf...............	58¾	59⅛
Pennsylvania......................	55⅝	55¾
Reading t. c......................	8⅜	8 15-16
Reading 1st pf....................	..	18¾
Reading 2d pf.....................	9¾	9 13-16
St. Paul..........................	84	84¼
W. N. Y. & P......................	2⅝	2⅞
Metropolitan Railway..............	135	136
Philadelphia Traction.............	78	78¼
Baltimore Con.....................	22	22¼
Union Traction....................	14⅝	14¾
Electric Storage..................	19	21
Electric Storage pf...............	21	23
United Gas Imp....................	104¼	104½
Welsbach Light....................	40	41½
N. J. Traction....................	44	45
Marsden...........................	5⅝	6
Choctaw...........................	10	10½
Choctaw pf........................	29½	30½
Reading G. 4s.....................	79½	79⅝
Elect. & P. 4s....................	78	79
Equitable G. 5s...................	102½	102¾
Cons. T., Pitts...................	13¼	13¾
Cons. T., Pitts., pf..............	46¾	46⅞

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta..............................	.20	.20
Alpha Con.........................	.01	.02
Andes.............................	.08	.10
Belcher...........................	.10	.13
Best & Belcher....................	.26	.28
Bullion...........................	..	.01
Caledonia.........................	.16	.16
Challenge Con.....................	.16	.14
Chollar...........................	.21	.23
Con. Cal. & Va....................	.64	.69
Con. Imperial.....................	.01	.01
Crown Point.......................	.10	.13
Exchequer.........................	..	.01
Gould & Curry.....................	.17	.20
Hale & Norcross...................	..	.52
Justice...........................	..	.11
Kentuck Con.......................	..	.01
Mexican...........................	.10	.13
Occidental Con....................	1.00	2.00
Ophir.............................	.37	.43
Overman...........................	..	.02
Potosi............................	.26	.30
Savage............................	.13	.14
Scorpion..........................	.02	..
Sierra Nevada.....................	.78	.75
Silver Hill.......................	..	.01
Standard..........................	1.70	1.60
Union Con.........................	..	.21
Utah Con..........................	.06	.07
Yellow Jacket.....................	.09	.09

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	1¾	2	1¾	2
Anaconda	30	33	31½	36
Anchoria	60	62	60	62
Argentum	19¼	21	18	19¾
Consolidated	7½	8	7	8
Elkton	63¼	63¾	56¾	56¾
El Paso	7	7½	6¾	7⅛
Gibson	20	21	19	21
Gold Coin	80	90	79	84½
Gold King	45	50	47	52
Golden Fleece	20	30	20	30
Grouse	5⅜	5¾	5¼	5⅜
Isabella	20	20½	20	20¼
Jefferson	2¼	4	2¼	2⅝
Lillie	81¾	85	80	82
Matoa	13½	13¾	13⅛	13⅝
Moon Anchor	62	62½	62½	64
Pharmacist	4¼	5½	5	6
Portland	82½	83	78	78¼
Rawling	15	17	14¼	17
Rosa	11¼	12¾	11½	12⅜
Union	10	10½	9½	10¼
Work	2⅝	3	2½	2⅝

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 27th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,000 Kansas City, Memphis & Birmington R. R. 4 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1934.
$2,500 Kansas City, Memphis & Birmington R. R. 5 p. c. Income Bds., 1934, Sept., 1896, Coups.
$1,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1925, Guar.
2 shs. Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Pref. Guar.
1 sh. N. Y., B'klyn & Manhattan Beach R. R. Pref. Guar.
2,200 shs. Duncan Company.
$22,000 Hudson River Water Power & Paper Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
60 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
110 shs. N. Y. Nat'l Exchange Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
500 shs. Interstate Land & Canal Co. Pref.
500 shs. Interstate Land & Canal Co. common.
30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
11 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
45 shs. Home Insurance Co.
20 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
8 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
100 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co., B'klyn.
27 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Cos.
200 shs. Chattanooga Electric R'way, (Hypd.)
$4,000 Fox River Electric R'way Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1924, July, 1896, Coups. (Hypd.)
30,000 shs. Consolidated Gold Fields of Black Hills common.
$10,000 note of John A. Crossmore, dated Dec. 1, 1897.
$5,000 note of Jennie C. B. Reynolds, dated Nov. 20, 1897.
$3,000 note of Silas King and Lizzie A. King, dated Nov. 22, 1897.
$12,500 acceptance of Edgemont & Union Hill Smelting Co., dated Oct. 22, 1897, (now in suit.)
$29,000 acceptance of E. L. Drury, dated Dec. 27, 1897, (now in suit.)
$12,000 acceptance of M. L. Parrotte, dated Jan. 13, 1898, 20 days, (now in suit.)
4 shs. Aetna Fire Ins. Co. of (Hartford) Conn.
10 shs. Farragut Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.
45 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
12 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
19 shs. Bank State of New York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, April 26, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
110 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each.
200 shares North American Electric Co., $25 each, (hypothecated.)
$32,000 Centralia and Chester R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, due July 1, 1919; July, 1897, coupons unpaid, (hypothecated.)
45 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co. preferred stock, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
45 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co. preferred stock, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
25 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co. preferred stock, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
5 shares Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co. preferred stock, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
4 Bonds of the West Morgantown Bridge Company, (Morgantown, West Virginia,) par value, $500 each; gold bonds, 7 per cent. interest, payable January 1st and July 1st, due 1916, part of an entire issue of 30 bonds, covering Bridge, etc., over river at Morgantown, West Virginia, (hypothecated.)
2,660 shares St. Louis, Avoyelles & Southwestern Railway Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

FINANCIAL.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 131 Times office.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
GENERAL MORTGAGE.

This is to certify that 251 (two hundred and fifty-one) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows, viz.:

11	9819	11176	13023	14913	16806	18883
21	9820	11258	13046	14947	16820	18897
26	9831	11304	13068	15006	16839	18908
133	9410	11372	13070	15009	16968	18977
139	9436	11381	13076	15015	17115	18994
175	9465	11434	13144	15133	17132	19085
7731	9577	11445	13147	15162	17137	19058
7749	9617	11453	13284	15204	17258	19063
7921	9629	11572	13285	15270	17357	19065
7952	9672	11607	13296	15295	17363	19084
7966	9762	11676	13311	15391	17407	19152
8000	9798	11695	13340	15432	17434	19154
8006	9857	11707	13355	15490	17611	19158
8008	10079	11727	13392	15554	17646	19162
8069	10080	11773	13402	15572	17668	19163
8096	10081	11793	13451	15653	17738	19192
8127	10105	11812	13585	15707	17788	19243
8157	10176	11839	13637	15757	17796	19281
8233	10253	11846	13649	15823	17804	19297
8293	10309	11869	13728	15849	17920	19301
8312	10312	11909	13793	15884	18080	19309
8340	10380	11932	13879	15941	18124	19329
8384	10411	11974	13908	15951	18196	19397
8473	10462	12027	13970	15971	18197	19496
8484	10500	12046	13994	15998	18261	19591
8586	10522	12113	14047	16066	18308	19608
8590	10552	12349	14137	16080	18356	19664
8592	10580	12533	14183	16090	18445	19700
8595	10573	12619	14477	16272	18554	19732
8619	10581	12753	14504	16286	18649	19762
8641	10693	12770	14519	16344	18678	19822
8659	10764	12824	14606	16357	18694	19863
8810	10865	12847	14645	16680	18736	19902
8840	10931	12886	14695	16785	18766	19905
8990	11050	12902	14817	16795	18799	19927
9018	11164	12938	14835	16800	18815	

have this day, Wednesday, March 23, 1898, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1898, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all unmatured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.
By A. M. QUARRIER, 2d Vice President.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of March 1898. FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

New England Loan & Trust Company.

The Debentures of Series 8 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on May 1st, 1898.

W. F. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.

Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons Due May 1st, 1898, from Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds and from the Minneapolis and Duluth Division Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 15th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10%, payable on and after May 2d.

The transfer books will be closed until May 2d.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN,
Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, April 22, 1898.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1898.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 21st, 1898.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 2d, 1898. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from April 30th to May 3d. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Cremation Company, Limited, for the election of a Board of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 62 East Houston St., New York City, on MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.
S. BERENDSOHN, Secretary.
New York, April 5, 1898.

THE ELMIRA AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 2 Beaver Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1898, at 12 M., at which an election will be held for nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election. STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 25, 1898.

The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Thursday, May 5, from 12 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute May 5, at 115 West 38th Street, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 25, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
97½	100	7	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	....
10⅛	10¼	8,355	American Spirits Mfg	10⅝	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	−⅛
22	23½	75	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	24½	25	23⅞	23⅞	....
115	115¼	19,935	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	115⅝	116⅜	115⅛	115⅜	−⅛
105	..	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	105	105	105	105	....
100⅞	101	16,665	American Tobacco	102	102⅜	100¼	100⅞	−1⅛
10¼	10⅜	100	At., T. & S. F.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	....
23⅝	23⅞	2,050	At., T. & S. F. pf	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	−¾
2½	2⅝	810	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
85⅝	85⅞	2,005	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	86⅞	86⅞	85⅜	85⅞	−1⅛
110	112	175	Brooklyn Union Gas	111½	111½	111½	111½	+1½
75	75¾	300	Canadian Pacific	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+½
17⅝	17⅞	880	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	−⅝
152	..	80	Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	....
89⅛	89⅜	13,630	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	90	90¼	89¼	89⅛	−1⅛
49	51	20	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	48	48	48	48	....
10	10¼	2,100	Chicago Great West	10¼	10¼	10	10	....
84	84¼	18,301	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	85⅛	85⅛	84	84	−1⅝
140	140½	827	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	140	140¼	140	140¼	−¼
115¼	115½	1,522	Chicago & Northw	116½	116½	115½	115½	−1
82⅛	82⅝	4,837	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	83⅝	83⅝	82⅛	82½	−1⅝
7½	8	12	Chi. Term. Trans	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
26½	27½	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	27½	27½	26⅞	26⅞	−⅝
26½	27½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+1
11½	11⅝	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	−¼
171	175	280	Consolidated Gas	172½	172½	171	171	+½
104½	107	280	Delaware & Hudson	105	105⅛	105	105⅛	+⅜
141	..	2	Del., Lack. & West	146	146	146	146	....
40½	41	120	Denver & R. G. pf	41	41	41	41	−¼
8½	10	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	9	9	9	9	+⅛
45	48	500	Detroit Gas	45	47	45	47	+2
81¼	81½	3,110	Erie 1st pf	81½	82½	81½	81⅝	−¾
..	..	3	Ft. W. & D. S., st	26	26	26	26	....
80½	80⅝	200	General Electric	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	−½
17½	..	120	Hawaiian Sugar	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1
97½	98	6	Illinois Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	....
44	45	100	Illinois Steel Co	44½	44½	44½	44½	−1
7¼	7¾	33	Iowa Central	7	8	7	8	....
24	26	4	Iowa Central pf	25	25	25	25	....
41	42	100	Laclede Gas	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	....
45½	45⅝	2,825	Louisville & Nashville	46	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	−⅞
92½	92¾	7,265	Manhattan Con	93¼	94	92	92½	−1⅞
134⅞	135⅛	5,820	Metropolitan St. Ry	137	137⅛	135	135	−1
100½	101⅛	46	Michigan Central	102	102	100½	100½	....
30	30½	140	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	−½
24⅞	25⅛	960	Missouri Pacific	25½	25½	25	25	−⅝
27⅞	28⅛	310	National Lead Co	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	−1
99½	102	100	National Lead Co. pf	100¼	100¼	100	100	....
4½	5	100	National Starch	5	5	5	5	−¼
89⅞	90¼	600	New Jersey Central	90¼	90¼	90	90	−½
106⅛	106⅜	3,187	New York Central	107⅛	107⅛	106½	106½	−1
42½	43⅜	350	Norfolk & West. pf	44	44	43⅜	43⅜	−¼
5	5½	100	North American	5	5	5	5	−½
21⅞	22	2,910	Northern Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	−1⅞
58⅝	59	3,848	Northern Pacific pf	59⅞	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝	−⅝
13¼	13⅜	1,172	Ontario & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	−⅝
21	22	150	Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21½	21½	−¼
111	111½	582	Pennsylvania R. R.	111½	111½	111¼	111½	....
87½	87⅝	3,256	People's Gas, Chi	88½	88½	87⅝	87½	−1
42⅝	..	10	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	....
58	63	150	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	60	60	60	60	....
169	172	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co	170¼	170¼	170¼	170¼	−½
15⅝	15⅞	680	Reading	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	−¼
37¼	37⅜	106	Reading 1st pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	−¾
19½	20	30	Reading 2d pf	19½	20	19½	20	....
5	5¾	135	St. J. & G. I.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	....
12½	13½	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	−3½
55	55½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	−½
23½	24	210	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	−½
3¾	4¼	100	St. Louis Southw	4	4	4	4	−½
8¾	9¼	200	St. Louis Southw. pf	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	−¼
12⅞	13¼	300	Southern Pacific	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	−¼
7	7½	300	Southern Railway	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	....
24½	25	1,359	Southern Railway pf	25½	25½	24½	24⅝	−½
18¼	19	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18½	18½	18½	18½	−⅝
9¼	9½	200	Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	....
160	165	50	Third Avenue	165	165	165	165	....
18¼	18⅝	1,400	Union Pacific	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18¼	−⅜
49⅜	49½	10,530	Union Pacific pf	49⅞	50¼	49⅜	49½	−⅞
5⅜	5½	2,200	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5⅝	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
38	41	35	United States Express	40	40	40	40	....
5¼	5⅜	1,005	U. S. Leather	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
56⅞	57½	320	U. S. Leather pf	57⅞	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	−¼
14½	14⅝	160	Wabash pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	....
87¼	88	900	West Chicago Street	88⅞	88⅞	87¼	87⅞	−2¼
84⅞	85	1,049	Western Union Tel	85¼	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	−⅝
1⅞	2	450	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+¼
8⅞	10⅜	40	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd	9	9	9	9	....
Sales		149,904						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
10,000 86
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 81
At, T & S F gen 4s
87,000 86
500 85¾
5,000 85⅝
8,000 85½
Adjustment 4s
6,000b3 56¾
1,000 56⅝
20,000 56¾
2,000 56⅝
11,000 56½
11,000 56¼
29,000 56⅛
12,000 56¼
8,000 56⅛
23,000 56
Austin & N W 1st
11,000 82
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
2,000 114½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
3,000 111
5,000 110¼
3,000 110¼
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s
1,000 103
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
3,000 75½
12,000 75
4,000 75½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000 113⅛
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
5,000 99
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
2,000 114½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000 95⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 103
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s
1,000 82
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
18,000 106½
C, St P, M & O cons
5,000 126½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s
2,000 75
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
1,000s20F 107⅞
3,000s20F 107
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000 85½
17,000 85
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
8,000 96
4,000 96¼
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
4,000 108
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
9,000 78
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 100

Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
9,000 83
Manhattan Ry con 4s
2,000 90
Met St Ry gen 5s
3,000 109
Mexican Central cons 4s
2,000 63
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 73¾
8,000 73½
4,000 73⅝
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac Western 5s
1,000 113
4,000 112½
Terminal 5s
5,000 111
Minn & St L con 5s
8,000 102
Mo, K & East 1st
1,000 98½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
11,000 84
15,000 83
2,000 82⅝
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000 58⅛
14,000 58
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
5,000 71
4,000 72
1,000 70¼
N Y, O & W con 5s
22,000 106½
2,000 106
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000 97
Norf & W Ry con 4s
4,000 75½
7,000 76
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
12,000 57
1,500 57
8,000 57
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
7,000 90⅝
5,000s3 90⅝
5,000 90⅝
1,000 90½
15,000 90⅝
5,000 90¼
Omaha & St L 1st
1,000 76½
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 100¼
13,000 103
11,000 102½
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 50½
5,000 50½
2,000 50⅝
10,000 50
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000 118
Oregon S L inc A 5s
2,000 59⅝
Inc B & col trust
5,000 41½

Penn Cos gtd 4½s
2,000s20F 107¾
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000 79
2,000 78½
4,000 78⅝
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000 78½
St L & I Mt, Arkansas Branch ext 5s
1,000 104¼
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 100
5,000 98½
St L & S F G M 6s
3,000 114
St L S W 1st
5,000 70½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
7,000 56⅛
16,000 56
14,000 55½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000 87½
6,000 87⅝
Tex & N O con 5s
10,000 98¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 99
Tex & Pac 2d inc
4,000 29¼
8,000 29⅜
Union Pacific 4s
24,000 89⅛
29,000 89
10,000 89⅛
10,000 89
20,000 88⅞
1,000 89
500 89⅛
3,000 89
500 89⅛
1,500 89
25,000 89
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 50⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 106½
1,000 106
5,000 106¼
13,000 106
10,000 105½
Det & Chi ext
7,000 97
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
4,000 75
2,000 75¼
10,000 75
Wabash deb, Series B
5,000 22½
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000 103⅜
1,000 103
2,000 102⅞
Registered
10,000 102½
1,000s3 102½
W N Y & P 1st
5,000 103
Wilkes & East 1st
1,000 95⅛

Total sales $901,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	94	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	107½	107⅝
4s, r., 1925	117	118
4s, c., 1925	118	119
5s, r., 1904	109½	110½
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..
Alb. & Sus	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cotton Oil	16	16⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf	68	70
Am. Dist. Tel	..	28
Am. Express	120	127
Am. T. & C.	..	91
Am. Tobacco pf	113	117
Ann Arbor	11	13
Ann Arbor pf	31	34
Balt. & Ohio	15½	16½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf	100	105
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3½	4½
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf	59	65
Canada Southern	45	46½
Central Pacific	11	11½
Chi. & Alton pf	166	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	105	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	18	23
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	23	26
Chi. & N. W. pf	172	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	70	78
Clev., L. & W. pf	40	46
Cleve. & Pitts	166	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	17½	20
Col. F. & I. pf	..	90
C. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	6

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf	17	25
Com. Cable	150	180
Consol. Coal	38	44
Consol Ice	28½	29
Consol. Ice pf	83	84
Den. & R. G.	10	11
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4
D., S. S. & A. pf	4	5½
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie	11	11⅝
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf	37	42
Flint & P. M.	9	11½
Gt. Nor. pf	144	154
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	43½	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	16	16½
Kanawha & Mich	4	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf	12	15
Keokuk & West	32	35
Kingston & Pem	1	10
Laclede Gas pf	80	90
L. E. & W.	12⅝	14½
L. E. & W. pf	67	71
Lake Shore	..	190
Lake Shore certfs	..	180
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Md. Coal pf	40	55
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	2
Minn. & St. L.	23½	25½
M. & St. L. 1st pf	79	82
M. & St. L. 2d pf	47½	50
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	14	..
Minn. Iron	60½	63½
Mo., K. & T.	10	11
Mobile & Ohio	24½	27
Morris & Essex	170¼	174

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	18
Nat. St. 1st pf	58	83
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
New Cent. C.	6	7½
N. Y. & N. H.	182	187
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28	31
N. Y., S. & W. cts	10	14
Nor. & Western	11⅛	12
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon Imp., all in. paid	26	28
Ore. R. & N.	42	46
Ore. R. & N. pf	65	68
Oregon S. L.	26	31¼
Penn. Coal	300	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Quicksilver	1¼	3½
Quicksilver pf	2½	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	117½	119½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	43	46
St. L. & S. F.	6	7
St. P. & Duluth	..	24
St. P. & D. pf	..	80
St. P., M. & M.	130	135
St. P. & Omaha	67½	71
St. P. & O. pf	140	150
Sil. bullion certfs	56½	56¾
Sixth Avenue	200	220
Standard Gas	125	135
Standard R. & T.	3⅝	4
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	..	45
U. S. Rubber	15½	17
U. S. Rubber pf	61	65
Wabash	6	6¾
Wells-F. Express	114	118
West. Union Beef	2¼	5
Wis. Central	1½	2
Wis. Central pf	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20,970	Am. Sug. Refs	115½	116⅜	115	115½
1,320	Am. Tobacco	101½	102⅜	100⅝	100⅞
420	Am. Sp. Mfg	10⅝	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
20	A., T. & S. F. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½
250	Brook. R. T.	86⅞	86⅞	85⅝	85⅞
11,520	C., B. & Q.	89⅞	90¼	89⅛	89¼
12,590	C., M. & St. P.	85¼	85¼	84¼	84¼
1,590	C., R. I. & P.	83¼	83⅝	82⅛	82½
10	Gen. Electric	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
210	Louis. & Nash	46¼	46⅜	45⅝	45½
[illegible]	Manhattan	93¼	94⅛	92	92½
90	Mo. Pacific	25¼	25¼	25	25
20	N. Y. Central	107⅛	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
[illegible]	N. Y., O. & W.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
[illegible]	Nor. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nor. Pac. pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	People's Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87½
60	Reading	16	16	16	16
20	Southern pf	25	25	25	25
2,040	Union Pac. pf	49⅝	50⅛	49⅜	49⅝
20	West. Union	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
52,930					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	M., K. & T. 2d	57½	57½	57½	57½
11,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	90⅛	90⅛	90	90
8,000	Ore. Imp. 1st	108½	108½	108	108
10,000	O. Imp. con. 5s	50⅝	50⅝	50	50
5,000	St. L. South. 1st	70½	70½	70½	70½
4,000	Texas Pac. 2d	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
4,000	Wabash 1st	106½	106½	106	106
4,000	W.N.Y. & P. 1st	103	103	103	103
[illegible]					

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,515,400	$207,200	$42,800	$274,100	$105,000	$2,537,400
Colonial	100,000	727,800	10,900	65,100	103,800	......	818,600
Columbia	300,000	1,323,200	146,000	120,000	150,000	......	1,528,200
11th Ward	100,000	1,146,500	72,400	66,000	212,400	......	964,000
14th Street	100,000	701,600	16,100	122,000	183,100	......	617,000
Franklin Nat	200,000	480,000	105,000	15,000	254,000	......	512,800
Gansevoort	200,000	868,900	5,800	50,500	90,900	1,900	[illegible]
Hamilton	200,000	1,247,800	56,600	37,600	66,300	......	1,309,400
Hide & Leather	500,000	2,090,100	289,400	61,400	181,800	......	1,594,000
Home	100,000	453,800	90,100	60,200	59,900	25,100	604,900
Hudson River	200,000	1,178,000	30,000	82,000	124,000	......	1,147,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,393,500	70,200	87,300	43,800	134,700	1,643,800
Mutual	200,000	976,300	18,900	150,800	121,000	1,600	952,500
19th Ward	100,000	592,000	25,000	110,000	110,000	6,900	806,000
Plaza	100,000	1,236,200	19,100	152,100	45,400	......	1,239,900
Riverside	100,000	731,100	6,700	36,200	68,700	......	737,800
Standard Nat	200,000	452,600	18,600	30,500	49,900	400	296,300
State	100,000	1,403,000	62,000	81,000	114,000	126,000	1,613,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,190,200	43,100	93,300	184,800	110,600	1,492,800
23d Ward	100,000	667,200	21,800	85,900	44,300	112,200	835,600
Union Square	200,000	2,064,000	51,100	202,900	171,000	......	2,390,000
Yorkville	100,000	1,189,400	105,700	74,100	115,000	......	1,230,700
Astor National	300,000	1,006,300	104,600	129,300	70,700	......	976,100
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,012,000	23,100	68,400	181,400	85,900	1,148,100
Broadway	100,000	1,142,400	27,100	128,000	133,200	......	1,277,600
Brooklyn	300,000	1,277,400	61,300	70,600	139,000	85,100	1,284,400
Eighth Ward	100,000	263,800	12,100	19,000	45,800	10,400	240,700
Fifth Avenue	100,000	560,100	25,400	22,600	49,000	18,200	520,800
Fulton	200,000	950,100	55,300	38,300	63,900	......	792,300
Kings County	150,000	604,700	37,100	27,600	97,200	......	599,400
Manuf's' Nat	252,000	2,182,400	206,100	246,100	417,900	......	2,533,500
Mechanics'	500,000	2,283,800	92,000	152,600	159,300	......	2,196,700
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	886,600	39,000	32,400	114,300	26,100	908,100
Nassau Nat	300,000	3,484,000	231,000	215,000	450,000	61,000	3,737,000
National City	300,000	2,163,000	83,000	369,000	475,000	176,000	2,794,000
North Side	100,000	1,371,400	9,800	58,800	53,000	......	1,309,100
People's	100,000	769,300	49,000	36,000	55,900	74,400	861,700
Queens County, (L. I. City:)	100,000	1,534,800	196,400	274,300	311,900	126,000	2,256,700
Schermerhorn	100,000	539,800	26,300	19,800	82,800	......	516,500
17th Ward	100,000	396,000	7,100	46,000	114,600	......	394,100
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,066,000	90,500	14,200	275,000	11,000	1,000,000
26th Ward	100,000	348,700	11,800	21,500	38,000	104,000	424,600
Union	100,000	282,500	6,800	13,500	32,400	50,000	243,700
Wallabout	100,000	468,800	16,800	37,500	38,700	36,300	513,000
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,815,700	181,400	230,100	498,500	460,500	4,237,500
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,120,600	77,700	42,800	168,200	245,000	1,981,700
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,603,200	57,600	86,300	215,400	......	1,322,200
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	934,700	29,400	79,600	154,000	91,400	938,200
1st Nat., H'b'ken	110,000	1,491,600	104,200	26,800	98,600	175,300	1,875,200
2d Nat., H'b'ken	125,000	721,000	33,400	34,600	52,200	88,700	758,900
Bank of S. I.	25,000	416,900	13,900	17,700	57,400	700	470,700
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	551,800	20,900	23,800	92,900	......	536,500
Totals	$9,212,000	$61,676,500	$3,367,900	$4,339,400	$7,521,800	$2,523,800	$65,280,700

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 16, 1897. $13,875 decrease, reserve.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@56¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London at 25 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅛c per ounce, Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,030.04 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 50 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 200 Chollar at .30, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .65, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .05, 200 Gould and Curry at .25, 300 Mexican at .15.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .01⅞@.02, 900 Anaconda at .32@.33, 600 Anchoria Leland at .61⅜@.61½ @.62, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07⅜@.07⅞, 2,200 Elkton at .55@.53 seller 30, 8,000 Garfield Gr. at .05¼@.05⅜, 5,000 Golden Fleece at .25@.22@.25, 10,000 Gold Magnet at .003¾@.003½, 4,800 Jefferson at .02¼@ .02⅜@.02⅜, 1,300 Lillie at .80@.81@.75½, 1,000 Miami at .40, 20,000 Old Gold at .003½ @.003⅝, 2,000 Portland at .80, 500 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½@2.75, 46,000 Sentinel at .01¼ buyer 40@.01¼ buyer 60@.007@.008, 3,000 Union at .10, 10,000 Work at .02⅜@ .02½@.02⅜, 500 Yukon at .14 buyer 30.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Saturday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.75	..	.80	..
Alta	.15	..	.12	..
Belcher	.18	..	.23	..
Best & Belcher	.31	..	.31	..
Breece	.36	.45	.38	.47
Brunswick	.11	..	.12	.13
Chollar	.20	..	..	..
Chrysolite	.10	.13	.09	.12
Comstock Tunnel Co	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.70	..	.70	..
Crown Point	.14	..	..	..
Deadwood	.65	..	.65	..
Enterprise Mining Co	.35	..	.36	..
Father de Smet	.14	.22	.17	.21
Gould & Curry	.20	..	..	..
Hale & Norcross	.45	..	..	..
Horn Silver	1.20	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.15	.22	.16	.22
La Crosse	.11	..	.15	.30
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.11	..	.12	..
Mexican	.15	..	..	..
Ophir	.40	..	..	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.09	..	.09
Potosi	.30	..	..	..
Plymouth Con	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.15	..	..	..
Sierra Nevada	.75	..	..	..
Standard Con	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
Union Con	.20	..	..	..
Utah	.05	..	..	..
Yellow Jacket	.12	..	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.90	..	..	..
Albany G. M. Co	..	.04	..	.04
Belcher	.10	..	.12	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.25	..
Breece	..	..	.30	..
Brunswick Con	..	..	.10	.13
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	..	..
Chollar	.20	..	..	..
Crown Point	.10	..	..	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va	.70	..	.65	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	.79
Eureka Con	.10	..	.10	..
Father de Smet	.17	..	..	..
Gould & Curry	.18	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	.45	..	.40	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.15	..	1.15	..
Iron Silver	.41	..	.42	..
Julia Con	..	..	.01	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Con	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	..	.14	.16
Mexican	.10	..	.10	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.40	..
Occidental	2.25	..	2.25	..
Plymouth	.12	..	.12	..
Potosi	.30	..	.30	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.10	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.70	..	.70	..
Standard	1.65	..	1.65	..
Small Hopes	.75	..	.75	..
Union Cons	.20	..	.20	..
Utah	.05	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.09	..	.05	..
Argentum Juanita	.17	..	.17	..
Alamo	..	.03	.01	.03
Anaconda	.24	..	.26	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	.09	.07	.09
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.18	..	.17	..
Isabella	.18	..	.18	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	.22	.18	.22
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.09	..
Pharmacist	..	..	.05	.08
Portland	.72	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.08	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alamo	.02	.02¼	.01⅞	.02
American Flag	.08½	.12½	..	..
Anaconda	.32	.39	.30	.33
Anchoria	.63	.65	.60	.65
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	.09	.07½	.08½
Cannon Ball	.003⅞	.005	.003	.004
Elkton	.53	.55¼	.52	.54¼
Gold Coin	1.50	2.00	..	..
Garfield Grouse	.05	.08	.05	.05½
Golden Fleece	.19½	.21	.22	.27
Gold Magnet	.003¾	.004	.003½	.004
Havana	.75	.75¼	..	..
Isabella	.19	.22	..	..
Japan	3.00	5.00	..	..
Jefferson	.03	.05	.02½	.03
Justine	.02	.04	.02	.03
Lillie	.78	.81	.75	.80
Mollie Gibson	.19	.20	.19½	.21
Mount Rosa	.11	.14	.10	.12
Old Gold	.003	.005	.003	.006
Pilgrim	.004	.006	..	..
Portland	.78	.79½	.78	.82
Rocky Mountain	.14	.16	..	.16
Sentinel	.008	.009	.007	.008
St. F. Cariboo	2.75	3.00	2.75	3.00
Union	.10	.12	.09	.10½
Work	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03
Yukon	.10	.12	.12	.14

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$219,303,145
Gold reserve	179,947,967
Net silver	6,060,791
United States notes in the Treasury	32,265,295
Treasury notes of 1890	3,357,458
Total receipts this day	1,911,354
Total receipts this month	27,065,070
Total receipts this year	324,599,738
Total expenditures this day	1,667,000
Total expenditures this month	33,312,000
Total expenditures this year	342,182,270
Total expenditures this year	342,182,270
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	167,897
Government receipts from internal revenue	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 25.—West Chicago ranged from 81½ to 88⅝ to-day, closing at 88⅝. North Chicago opened at 202½, sold to 204, and closed at 202; some sales of account, ex-rights, sold at 183@ 182. Diamond Match had a single sale, at 128. Chicago City Railway was off several points, selling at 215. Biscuit common ranged from 23 to 22½, closing there; the preferred was stronger, opening at 79⅞, selling to 80¼, and closing at 80.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	22⅝
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	125
National Biscuit Co. com	22¼
National Biscuit Co. pf	79⅞
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co	5½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	29
Miles's Chi. Br. Co	6¼
Miles's Chi. Br. Co. pf	28½
Chi. Packing & P. Co	32
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf	49¼
International Packing Co	17½
International Packing Co. pf	40
Chi. City Railway	215
N. Chi. St. R. R. R. on	200
N. Chi. St. R. R. R. off	180
W. Chi. St. R. R.	88¼
South Side El. R. R.	58
Lake St. Elevated	10¼
Lake St. Elevated, t. ctfs	8
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BRYANT COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

The Advertising and Publishing Company's Offices Stripped of Their Furniture.

The handsomely equipped offices of the Bryant Company of 3 West Fourteenth Street were stripped of their furniture yesterday by the mortgagee, Joseph Roberts, a real estate dealer of West Fortieth Street.

The concern had been engaged in a number of businesses, including publishing a periodical known as The American Magazine of Mystery, advertising specialties, patent fish hooks, patent medicines, and numerous other enterprises.

It was started by Dr. F. A. Bryant, a well-known physician, of 9 West Fourteenth Street. A year ago the business, which was then confined to advertising, was in prosperous condition, the Bryant Company being rated by the commercial agencies at $5,000, with credit good.

Dr. Bryant sold out about three months ago to W. R. Marshall, a young man from Gainesville, Ga. Marshall at once proceeded to equip the handsome offices at 3 West Fourteenth Street and to launch out into a number of schemes which he had projected. He advertised for partners, and put his ideas so plausibly before some ten or a dozen business men who answered his advertisements that he soon had a large business on hand. The plan he pursued was to enter into a separate partnership with each investor in his various schemes. For the half share in them he accepted sums ranging from one to five hundred dollars. He is supposed to have taken from these partners within the last two months not less than from four to five thousand dollars.

The floor was subdivided into small offices, each of which was devoted to a separate department. In an inner office bearing the inscription of W. R. Marshall, General Manager, the projector of the various enterprises was usually to be found.

Mr. Marshall was taken seriously ill two weeks ago, and his illness was said to be due to brain fever, resulting from overwork, he having spent on an average about sixteen hours a day at his desk for months.

The typewriters went on strike on Saturday week and made a demand for their salaries, which was to a certain extent met by friends and partners of Marshall. While the manager was absent it became obvious to the other parties interested with him in the business that the affairs of the concern were rapidly approaching a crisis.

Joseph Roberts, who had advanced Marshall $700 on the security of his furniture, foreclosed a few days ago and got ahead of several others who had loaned Marshall on that and the less tangible securities afforded by his assets in the publishing business.

One of the creditors, a young man who is engaged in the novelty manufacturing business, and has occupied an office sub-let by Marshall, said that the affairs of the concern would be wound up shortly. The debts of the firm amounted to less than $1,000, he believed, and were principally owing to friends of Marshall and to printers or publications in which he had inserted advertisements. The manuscripts and drawings which had been accepted for publication would be returned to their authors in a few days, he said. As to the appointment of a receiver, he thought that such a formality could be dispensed with, as there was nothing to receive.

Mr. Roberts stated to a TIMES reporter that Marshall had left the city and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest by one of the partners. He refused to give the name. Another of the partners said that he believed Marshall had sunk all the money he had taken in in the business, and that he was now without any means whatever.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANCIS H. LOSS.—Schedules of Francis H. Loss, dealer in housefurnishing goods at 33 Murray Street, show liabilities $15,918, nominal assets $1,870, actual assets $1,595.

E. E. GEDNEY.—Edward E. Gedney yesterday confessed judgment for $13,896 in favor of Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, for balance due, with interest, on an accounting. On Nov. 12, 1890, Mr. Gedney owed the bank $35,824, and has since paid off $28,762.

SCHWAB & LINDAU.—Thomas B. Odell has been appointed receiver for the firm of Schwab & Lindau, dealers in music and musical instruments, at 724 Tremont Avenue, Tremont, by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court, on the application of Leonore C. Lindau, against her partner, Josef Schwab, for the dissolution of the firm. Mrs. Lindau started the business in December, 1895, and the present partnership was formed in August last.

BEECHING & CO.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Alex A. Forman, Jr., receiver for Beeching & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of vaults and area lights at 209 East Nineteenth Street, on the application of Directors William F. Koerner and Thomas Foley. The liabilities are $3,687, nominal assets $4,621, actual assets $2,291. The company was incorporated on April 19, 1897, with a capital stock of $5,000. Matthew Koerner, President and manager, died on Feb. 23 last.

F. FOEHRENBACH COMPANY.—The F. Foehrenbach Company, manufacturer of pickles at 440 and 442 West Forty-sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Peter Mueller. The deed was signed by Francis Foehrenbach, President; Michael Foehrenbach, Vice President, and Francis Foehrenbach, Secretary. The business is one of the oldest in this line in the city. The Sheriff took charge of the factory on the 22d inst., on executions for $10,550, and Myers, Goldsmith & Brenner have taken out a writ of replevin on behalf of the Central Park Pickle Works for $750.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY.—The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, manufacturer of cigars and cigarettes at 58 Spring Street, made an assignment yesterday to Leo Stern. Emil Moonelis is President. The company was incorporated on July 26, 1895, with a capital stock of $10,000, and was managed by Adolph Moonelis, who was formerly Treasurer of the Consolidated Cigarette Company, which was absorbed by the trust. Jay C. Guggenheimer, the attorney, said yesterday that the assignment was caused by cancellation of orders on account of the war scare. The liabilities are $33,000, nominal assets $4,000, actual assets $2,000, chiefly in machinery. A large amount of money had been spent in experimenting and on patents.

JACOBS BROTHERS.—Joseph Jacobs, trading under the name of Jacobs Brothers, wholesale custom tailor at 594 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph I. Green without preferences. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are estimated at $40,000, nominal assets about the same, and actual assets large and valuable, consisting of merchandise and outstanding accounts. All the assets are intact; no goods have been transferred and no accounts have been assigned to secure any claim. The failure is attributed to poor business and inability to collect outstanding accounts, because of the peculiar nature of the business of dealing in cut-up cloths in pieces and ends and selling the same and leaving them on consignment in various parts of the country. On account of the depressed condition of business he was unable to make sales or procure orders. The business was started in 1885, and a large trade was built up. On Dec. 18 last A. Jacobs, the other partner, died, and the assignor has since carried on the business alone under the old firm style.

A Big Mortgage Filed.

The New York and Queens Light and Power Company of Flushing, Borough of Queens, yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office, in Jamaica, a first mortgage of $250,000 on all its property in Flushing in favor of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York to secure the payment of 250 one-thousand-dollar bonds. The bonds are to be used for retiring bonds of the Flushing Electric Light and Power Company and for extending the plant in the villages of Flushing, College Point, and Whitestone.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, David—B. A. Bailey	44
ANDREWS, James F.—New York and New Haven Automatic Sprinkler Company	2,471
AULD, Robert, administrator—E. Williams	116
AULD, Robert, administrator—G. Radcliffe	233
AULD, Robert, administrator—S. Owen	233
AULD, Robert, administrator—R. Morgan	233
BAUMAN, George W.—William Murray	1,910
BRISKMAN, Samuel, and Mitchell Genodman—David Carlisle	480
BOOTH, William E.—J. Van V. Olcott	339
BERGER, Emil, and Max Stern—J. Stewart	189
BEARRY, Ada R.—P. Higgins	90
BELL ELECTRIC COMPANY—Meriden Britannia Company	320
BUCKBEE, De Witt, and Frederick Myers—Isaac N. Miller	280
CASSEL, Charles L.—A. Rogers	92
CHARLES F. PARKER & CO.—H. L. Sheldon	158
CORBLEY, James—Theodore Roosevelt and others, commissioners, costs	56
COX, Walter, as administrator—R. Heckscher and another, costs	108
CLARK, Elizabeth—D. Mayer Brewing Company	98
CRONKITE, Benjamin F.—S. Ford and another	95
CREGIER, Elizabeth F.—J. Gaidos and another	202
CHURCHILL, Benjamin, and Thomas Clark—D. Mayer Brewing Company	152
DELAHANTY, Thomas P.—A. Burhenne	43
DE CASTRO, Hector—Compagnie Francaise du Telegraphe de Paris a New York, costs	108
DEGENHARD, George—A. H. Meyer	88
DUFF, James C.—Henry C. Miner	264
DE BERTRAM, Louis G.—Bouchi & Co.	294
ELLIS, Henry W.—Denman Thompson, costs	100
EHLERS, Herman H.—J. W. Masury & Son	180
EVANS, John R.—John Piser and another	322
FAIRCHILD, Fernando W.—B. F. Gerding and another, executors, &c.	219
FREUND, Max and Bernhard—Franklin Bien	1,270
FARLIN, Dudley—Joseph A. Farrell	3,959
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—L. S. Owen	201
FRASER, John D.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
GEDNEY, Edward E.—F. Higgins, as receiver	13,896
GOLDSTEIN, Louis and Joseph—Mary McGown, trustee	472
GRAVES, George P.—W. M. Jackson	34
GILKISON, Benjamin F. and Ella J.—F. Noss	81
HACKETT, Bridget—P. Johnson	49
HAEBLER, Pauline H.—G. M. Edelbohls	500
HOLMES, Emanuel T.—J. E. Nichols and others	329
HULIN, Adelia L. and John S.—E. M. Wray and another, executors	78
HALLEN, Frederick—Henry C. Miner	253
HAGERMAN, George E. and Martha H., Herbert H. and Louise M. Walker—G. B. Finch, deficiency	964
HAFERBERGER, Herman—E. Noack	94
JOHNSTON, Robert S.—F. Moss and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	61
JOHNSEN, Amund, and Adolph and Bella Hoffstadt—J. B. Friedlander	374
JAMES, Ella E.—H. F. Booth	227
KEHOE, John—J. Spence	1,026
KUHTMAN, Frank A.—J. J. Martin and others, Commissioners, &c.	63
KESSEL, Charles L.—Massman Brothers & Co.	466
KIRKMAN, William B.—R. A. Wittmann and another	18
KRAUSHAAR, Charles—P. Kraushaar, costs	86
LE FEVRE, Sophie—D. Mayer Brewing Company	54
LARNED, Francis M.—University Club of Chicago	538
LAMBERT, Benito H.—A. R. Baxter and another	200
LEE, John R.—T. W. Reilly and another	116
McKANE, Minnie E.—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company	398
MASON, Mary A., and Lelia O. Henriques—J. W. Sterling and another, executors, &c., costs	65
MOUSTAKI, Kate P.—F. N. Bruner	114
MORRIS, Thomas—D. H. Del Monte	62
MAGEE, Charles A.—Dempsey & Carroll	65
MOORE, Francis W.—E. H. Ogden and another	240
NUGENT, Frederick F.—J. Arthur	354
NEWTON, Harrie G., executor—John H. Hudson, trustee	12,851
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.—P. Lipp, administrator, costs	201
OGDEN, William B., executor, and Lizzie Walton, executrix—D. M. Kellogg, as committee	115
O'KEEFE, Thomas—F. Moss and others, Commissioners, &c., (costs)	57
ORLEWITZ, Arnold—Hartman & Kohn	115
PELL, Harrison A.—J. C. Miles	87
PORTER, Charles—B. A. Bailey	148
PRICE, William H.—Madison Square Light Company	215
QUINLAN, Mary—D. Mayer Brewing Co.	82
RORK, Samuel E.—William Murray	3,269
ROSENTHAL, Herman—L. J. Schwab	274
STAFFORD, John—H. Weiller	329
SPENCER, Armon—T. W. McKnight	53
SCHROEDER, Louis C.—J. L. Van Neste and another	856
STANTON, Peter B.—The Cole Coal Company	87
SEITZ, William E.—John Murray and another	482
SEBALD, Barbara—J. Mulholland	136
SCHAEFER, Henry W.—J. J. Martin and others, Commissioners, &c., (costs)	59
THROCKMORTON, Charles B.—J. McCartney, as Commissioner, (costs)	22
TREU, Leopold R.—W. Chess and others	172
THE VULCAN GAS HEATING COMPANY—W. M. Crane and others	4,107
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—P. S. Schutt, (costs)	105
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Clemence L. Hasell and others	1,870
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Katharina L. Muller	920
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Philip Ohl	1,091
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—De Lancey Floyd-Jones	1,005
THE PHOENIX CURE COMPANY—O. Dietz	172
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Elizabeth Grafton	2,917
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Joseph Grafton and others, executors, &c.	3,088
VAN PRAAG, Herman—S. Heller and others	200
WORK, John H.—F. A. Koefler and another	285
WOYCKE, Victor—A. Heindl	125
WILKINSON, Edward J.—M. Hayes, by guardian	75
WEMPLE, Charles E.—E. W. Kearney	105
WEISZ, Jacob—David Mayer Brewing Company	157
WEISS, Alois—I. Freedman	99
YOUNG, William—George F. Finn	151

MARINE WAR RATES RISING.

The charges for insurance against the marine war hazard were materially increased yesterday. Vessels coming from the East Indies were placed at from 7½ to 10 per cent. An American steamer bound from New York to a port in one of the Southern States was written at 7 per cent. Neutral vessels engaged in the coastwise trade were the only risks not affected by the increase.

Vessels bound for Spanish ports were very generally declined, as were also vessels likely to cross the probable path of the Spanish fleet.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.18⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.92½
Butter, creamery, Western	.17

CHICAGO, April 25.—Flour—Demand good, prices 25@50c higher on foreign demand; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.05, nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, 97c@$1.10; No. 2 red, $1.18@ $1.19; No. 2 corn, 33¼@34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33⅞@34¼c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 30¼@31c; No. 2 rye, 59½c; No. 2 barley, 43@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.29½@$1.30; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $11.20@$11.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.62½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

Our market was adversely influenced by bearish cables from the English market and a lack of outside speculative support. Futures at Liverpool eased off 2½@3½ points and spot cotton 1-32d, with sales of the latter only 10,000 bales. This started liquidation in the local market and prices soon dropped 5@7 points, with stop orders caught all the way down. Later, however, a better feeling prevailed on covering and some investment buying, after which speculation fell off materially, with the market during a greater part of the afternoon in a nerveless condition. The local market closed steady at net unchanged prices. Total sales, futures, 120,700 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.18	6.18	6.17	6.18@6.20
May	6.15	6.22	6.14	6.20@6.21
June	6.20	6.26	6.19	6.25@6.26
July	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.29@6.30
August	6.25	6.33	6.25	6.32@6.33
September	6.27	6.32	6.27	6.32@6.33
October	6.27	6.33	6.26	6.32@6.33
November	6.31	6.36	6.30	6.35@6.36
December	6.33	6.36	6.33	6.38@6.39
January	6.38	6.41	6.35	6.41@6.42

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Middling uplands, 3⅝d; December-January, 333s; January-February, 333b; April, 333½s; April-May, 333½s; May-June, 333½b; June-July, 334s; July-August, 334b; August September, 333½b; September-October, 333½s; October-November, 333b; November-December, 333s.

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 13-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5 13-16c; Wilmington, 6¼c; Norfolk, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Augusta, 6⅛@ 6¼c; St. Louis, 5 15-16c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wheat—				
May	112¼	116	111⅞	116⅜
July	96⅝	99⅞	96⅝	99½
September	87⅝	89 7-16	87⅝	89¼
Corn—				
May	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝
July	38½	39⅝	38½	39⅝
Oats—				
May	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wheat—				
May	115	120	115	119⅜
July	90¼	93¼	90	92½
September	82⅝	83⅝	81⅝	83½
Corn—				
May	32¼	33⅜	32¼	33¼
July	33½	34⅜	33½	34¼
September	34 7-16	35½	34 7-16	35½
Oats—				
May	27¼	29 1-16	27¼	28⅜
July	24½	25⅜	24⅜	25¼
September	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

By all odds the most important bull movement of the year took place in wheat yesterday. There was a sharp advance right at the start, followed up, more particularly in near deliveries, by a succession of steady upturns throughout the forenoon and in the last hour of the afternoon. For the entire day there was an advance of 4½@5⅛c on May and July, and 1⅞@2⅝c on later positions. Shorts were active buyers, but quite as important a feature was the good demand from local and outside sources, who believed that wheat was worth the price, and would eventually sell much higher. Sentiment, which has been remarkably bearish among scalpers for a week or two past, was noticeably improved, as shown by the few attempts made to bring about a decline. The only approach toward weakness was at mid-day, when some of the professional operators took profits on early purchases, causing a cent break in July. All of this was regained, however, on the late market and curb, latter revealing sales of July at 99 15-16c, being 1-16c over the highest point attained in the regular market. The May option was exceedingly strong throughout the entire day, closing at the highest price and selling up to $1.17⅝ soon after the official close. Reasons for the extraordinary strength were numerous. Foremost was an advance of 4¼@5¼d in the Liverpool market, equal to about 6½c a bushel. Sympathetic advances of 2@3d were also noted in spot quotations at Liverpool. Speculative buying over there was reported on an enormous scale, and largely responsible for the remarkable jump in prices. It was based in great part upon the reports from Russia, current here Saturday, about shortage, high prices, and restricted offerings. French markets were singularly indifferent again, showing but 5@30 points net advance, but Antwerp was strong at ½f advance over Saturday. Among the home influences was a decrease of 3,240,000 bushels in the visible supply, in place of about half that amount expected. Supplementing this came a tremendous advance in Northwestern markets, amounting to over 8c a bushel in the active options. A big demand for cash wheat from millers and indications that Leiter was in control of the situation had much to do with this big jump in Minneapolis and Duluth markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 25.—April, $1.14½; May, $1.14¼; July, $1.13½; September, 82½c; No. 1 hard, $1.16½; No. 1 Northern, $1.14¼.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2 Northern, $1.10; May, $1.18.

DULUTH, April 25.—No. 1 Northern, $1.18; May, $1.18; July, $1.14.

Oats.

No. 2, 33c; No. 3, 32¼c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35c; track mixed, 33@34c; track white, 33½@44c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 67c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 63@65c, free on board, afloat; 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 46c, cost, insurance freight, New York. SEEDS—Clover, $4.50@$5.25; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.75@$6.25; Winter straights, $4.85@$5.10; Winter patents, $5@ $5.75; Spring clears, $4.50@$5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.75@$4; no grade, $1.75.

RYE FLOUR—$3.25@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 82½@95c; Spring, bulk, 75@ 85c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@ 65c; city feed, 85c; hominy chop, 70c; oil meal, $23@$23.50; screenings, 30@80c, in bulk.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 25.—First patents, $5.40@$5.60; second patents, $5.25@$5.35; first clear, $4.30@$4.50; second clear, $3.30@$3.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—$10.75@$11; family, $12; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10; family, $11@$12; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅜c; 180-lb, 5⅜c; 160-lb, 5½c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10-lb, 6½c; 12-lb, 6¼c; 14-lb, 5¾@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 6¾@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3 9-16@3⅝c. LARD—$5.92½; city lard, $5.55@$5.60; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.25; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard, stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 73s 9d; prime mess, 67s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 53s 9d; prime mess, medium, Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 35s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 35s; 40 to 45 lb, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white, 40s; American, finest colored, 43s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market continues to follow a narrow rut, with speculation almost entirely of a professional character. The range of quotations was only a matter of 5 points, and at no time did the market show positive leaning either one way or the other. In response to better European and Brazilian cables than looked for, some months advanced 5 points on the call, with the balance of the list, however, unchanged. Early in the forenoon there was a further improvement of 5 points on light scattered buying orders, and a less bearish statistical outlook, but by midday the market was back to the opening figures, with the pit deserted. For a greater part of the afternoon scarcely a trade was made, and at the close the market was steady, with April 10 points lower, and other months unchanged to 5 points net higher. Total sales reached only 12,750 bags, including only 2,750 bags on the opening call.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
May	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
June	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
July	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
August	....	....	....	5.65@5.70
September	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
October	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
November	....	....	....	5.70@5.75
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	....	....	....	5.75@5.80
February	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
March	....	....	....	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$700. Hamburg—¼@½ pfennig net higher; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre—½f net higher; total sales, 12,000 bags. January, 36.75; February, 37; March, 37.25; April, 35.25; May, 35.25; June, 35.25; July, 35.50; August, 35.75; September, 36; October, 36; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio—No. 7, 9$125.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14½@15½c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 22½c; butter grades, 25@26½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@ 28½c; linseed, American, raw, 40@41c; American, boiled, 42@43c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 45@47c.

WOOL.

Curren quotations of domestic wools, (washed,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashed, 19@ 20c; fine delaine, 30c; ½ blood combing, 30c; ⅜ blood combing, 30@31c; ¼ blood combing, 29c; coarse combing, 27@28c; ½ blood clothing, 26@27c; ⅜ blood clothing, 28@29c; ¼ blood clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@ 26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin (washed)—X and XX, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; ½ blood combing, 27@28c; ⅜ blood combing, 29@30c; ¼ blood combing, 28c; coarse combing, 26@27c; ½ blood clothing, 25@26c; ⅜ blood clothing, 27c; ¼ blood clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Fine, 16@17c; ½ blood combing, 21c; ⅜ blood combing, 22@22½c; ¼ blood combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21c; braid combing, 19@20c; ½ blood clothing, 18@19c; ⅜ blood clothing, 20@22c; ¼ blood clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@23c.

METALS.

COPPER—$12.10@$12.25. TIN—$14.65@ $14.75. LEAD—$3.65@$3.70. SPELTER—$4.15@$4.25. IRON—$6.60@$6.70.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, barrels, $2.90; pitch, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 29@29½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.35 @$2.40.

CHARLESTON, April 25.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 25.—Turpentine, 26@ 26½c. Resin, $1@$1.05.

SAVANNAH, April 25.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.20; bulls, $3.30@ $4.20; cows, $2.20@$3.05; cable higher; live cattle, 10¼@11½c, dressed weight; live sheep, 9½@10½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¾@9c.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.50; extra, $5.60@ $5.75; city dressed, 7@9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4 @$4.75; clipped sheep, $3.75@$4.35; choice, $4.50; unshorn lambs, $5.75@$6.25; clipped, $4.75@$5.30; Spring lambs, $3@$5 each.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.35.

WORK OF THE APPRAISER.

All Business Transferred to the New Public Stores—Elevated Express Trains to Stop.

All of the business of the United States Appraiser's Department at this port was transacted in the new Federal building at Christopher, Greenwich, and Washington Streets yesterday, the work of removal from the old public stores at Laight Street having been completed before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Although the offices were in an unsettled state in the new building, business proceeded in the ordinary way and without any delays. Scarcely any of the permanent furniture has been placed in position.

One of the first difficulties encountered by Appraiser Wakeman's working force of 800 men was the insufficiency of the passenger elevators to carry these employes to and from their respective floors promptly. There are ten large freight elevators in the centre of the building, and Mr. Wakeman gave orders that they should make four trips each day—starting exactly at a specified time—for the transportation of employes. In the morning they will carry such of the employes as are ready at the hour of starting, from the ground floor to the upper floors. At exactly noon these elevators will take the men down for luncheon, returning them half an hour later, and at a few minutes past 4 o'clock they will make a final downward trip, when the employes quit work. The passenger elevators are located at the Washington Street entrance, which is a block away from the corner of the building adjacent to the elevated railway station at Christopher and Greenwich Streets.

General Manager Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company has informed Appraiser Wakeman that hereafter down-town express trains on the Ninth Avenue line will stop at Christopher Street before 9 A. M., and in the afternoon all up-town express trains will stop at that station beginning at 4:05 o'clock.

An appreciative letter was received by Appraiser Wakeman yesterday from the Brooklyn, New York, War Veterans and Sons' Association, thanking him for having reinstated Comrades Charles H. Davis, Joseph H. Boyd, John J. McCormick, Lewis N. Squires, George W. Ferotta, John Van Dusen, and John E. Brady as openers and packers in the Appraisers' Stores. These men were dropped from the rolls by Appraiser Wakeman's predecessor through no fault of theirs but simply because their services were not needed. The War Veteran's Association commended Appraiser Wakeman for showing "a disposition to carry out in the letter the provisions of the amendment to the civil service rules of the United States, which permits veterans who have become disconnected from the public service without fault or delinquency of their own, to be restored to such service in a grade not higher than the one from which they were discharged."

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,427.—Decorated china from George Borgfeldt & Co., Sonneberg, March 18, 1898. Vases, 1,662-726 16 Cameo, entered at 5 marks each. Vases, 1662-724 25 Cameo, entered at 2.50 marks each. Vases, 1,662-725-1 2-2 Cameo, entered at 3.40 marks each. Vases, 1,662-720-2 37-1 Cameo, entered at .50 mark each. Similar goods, similar prices. Entered discount, 15 per cent., advanced to discount 10 per cent. Add cases.

17,773.—Barrels containing limes from ——, Dominica, March 22, 1898. Entered at 10 cents, advanced to 15 cents each.

17,760.—Brushes from Japan Import and Export Company, Yokohama, Feb. 25, 1898. Toothbrushes, B 40, entered at 3 silver yen per gross. Toothbrushes, B 69, entered at 2.50 silver yen per gross. Add cases and packing. No advance.

17,430, 17,630.—Varnish, from Robert Ingham, Clark & Co., London, Feb. 16-24, 1898. One coat coach varnish, entered at 5s. 6d., advanced to 7s. per gallon. Best carriage body varnish, entered at 7s., advanced to 11s. per gallon.

4,493 O. P., 4,494 O. P., 4,510 O. P., Boston.—W. G. earthenware, from Mellor, Taylor & Co., Burslem, Dec. 22, 1897, and Jan. 19-25, 1898. London teas, hand., 18-18, St. Denis, entered at 2s, advanced to 2s 3d per dozen. bakers', 3-4, entered at 1s, advanced to 1s 3¾d per dozen. Entered at discounts 5 per cent. and 5 per cent. Discounts on advanced prices, 5 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent. Add crates. Asst., entered at discounts 65 per cent., 5 per cent., and 5 per cent., advanced to discounts 62½ per cent., 5 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent.

1,735, 16,717, &c.—Dolls and toys, from Otto Morgenroth and others, Sonneberg, Oct. 20, 1897, &c. 197½, kid dolls, entered at 11.45, advanced to 12.59 marks per dozen. 85½, do., entered at 8.15, advanced to 8.96 marks per dozen. 58¼, do., entered at 5.15, advanced to 5.66 marks per dozen. 75½, do., entered at 12.45, advanced to 13.69 marks per dozen. 179¼, do., entered at 9.15, advanced to 10.06 marks per dozen. 183½, do., entered at 16.25, advanced to 17.87 marks per dozen. 193¼, do., entered at 22.95, advanced to 25.24 marks per dozen. 96½, do., entered at 15.55, advanced to 17.10 marks per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Add cases and packing charges. 253½, kid dolls, entered at 16.67, advanced to 18.33 marks per dozen.

GOV. BLACK SIGNS MANY LAWS.

New York City and Queens County Measures Placed on the Statute Books of the State.

ALBANY, April 25.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following laws:

Mr. Mason—Appropriating $115,000 for new buildings and improvements for the Rome Custodial Asylum.

Mr. Cowles—Appropriating $55,000 of money collected from racing associations for distribution among agricultural societies.

Mr. Wallace—Relative to the collection of unpaid taxes in that portion of the County of Queens now a portion of the City of New York, which were due prior to the operation of the consolidation act.

E. C. Brennan—Making the Mayor and Controller of New York City, the President of the Council, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, the President of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, and the Directors of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences members of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Free Library.

Mr. Nixon—Amending act incorporating the Grand Lodge of United Workmen of the State of New York.

Mr. Finn—Extending for four years the time for the Hudson Tunnel Railway Company to construct a tunnel under the East River from New York to New Jersey.

Mr. Glaser—Incorporating the Newtown and Flushing Canal Company.

Mr. Tripp—Extending until June 1, 1903, the time for the completion of the Rhinebeck and Rhinecliffe Railway Company.

Mr. Nixon—Providing that the Board of Managers for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of New York City shall consist of thirty-three members, which shall include the Governor, the Controller, and the Attorney General, and thirty persons to be elected by the members resident of New York City.

Mr. Laimbeer—Releasing certain real estate of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City from taxes for 1894.

Mr. Sanford—Releasing the Young Men's Christian Association of Mount Vernon from taxes for 1894.

Mr. Hibbard—Authorizing the Controller to determine the claim of property owners of Gravesend, Kings County, for the cancellation of certain tax sales.

Mr. Post—Prohibiting the use of floating devices in hunting web-footed wild fowl on Long Island and adjacent waters.

Mr. Costello—Specifying bounties to be paid for the destruction of illegal devices for the taking of fish.

Mr. Weekes—Prohibiting the killing of web-footed fowl in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties from May 1 to Sept. 30.

Mr. Post—Authorizing the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission to grant perpetual franchises for the purpose of shellfish cultivation of the lands of the State under the waters of Long Island Sound within Suffolk County.

Mr. Sage—Prohibiting the taking of shad and herring by nets in the Hudson and Delaware Rivers between sunset Friday night and sunrise Monday morning.

Mr. Mitchell—Prohibiting the use of nets for catching lobsters and crabs in the Harlem River from Hell Gate to the present City of New York.

Mr. Eldridge—Authorizing the consolidation of benevolent and fraternal orders or societies.

Mr. Sears—Amending insurance law by providing that in case of an examination by the Superintendent of Insurance into the condition of any mutual insurance corporation with capital stock notes the value of such notes shall be ascertained and the responsibility of the makers thereof certified to in accordance with the insurance law.

Mr. Eldridge—Authorizing the Railroad Commissioners to direct the erection of interlocking switches and signal devices at points where steam and street service railroads intersect at grade whenever in their judgment public safety requires it.

Mr. Wallace—Prohibiting any corporation or individual from diverting water from any fresh water stream having its mouth at the head of tidewater, without maintaining the navigable depth of the tidewater creek or estuary into which it flows.

Mr. Wallace—Providing that in Queens County no contract for lamp lighting in districts outside of the limits of any incorporated village shall be made unless a petition for the same is signed by a majority of the resident taxable inhabitants.

Mr. Eldridge—Authorizing religious corporations to hold property for the maintenance of a home for the aged poor.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY EVENTS.

The annual Spring games of the classes of New York University came off yesterday afternoon in the Ohio Field, on University Heights. There was a large attendance of visitors, but the grounds were in a poor condition on account of the heavy rain of Sunday.

A 120-yard hurdle race was won by Barringer in 18⅗ seconds. Belcher made the highest score, 4 feet 11 inches, in the high jump. A quarter-mile run was won by Molleson in 55 1-5 seconds, and Young cleared 9 feet in the pole vault.

The next event was a mile walk, won by MacCracken in 7 minutes, and then Delamater came in first in a one-mile run in 5 minutes 20 seconds. This was followed by a 100-yard dash, won by Dempfield in 11 seconds. Smith won a 220-yard hurdle race in 28 3-5 seconds, and a 220-yard dash in 25 1-5 seconds. Herrman was first in a half-mile run in 2 minutes 17 seconds, and Brown threw the hammer furthest, 84 feet. In putting the sixteen-pound shot, Carey won, having thrown it 30 feet 9 inches, and in the broad jump Smith was victor, with a distance of 18 feet 3½ inches.

In the contest for the Banks Cup, the class of 1900 won, having made 39 points. It won the cup last year, too.

FLEET OF KNOCKABOUTS COMING.

BOSTON, April 25.—A contract has been awarded to a towboat company to tow thirty-six new knockabouts from Marblehead to New York. The boats have just been completed by W. B. Stearns at Marblehead, and are all built on the same lines and same dimensions, being twenty-one feet on the water line and thirty-three feet over all. The boats are owned by members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and other yacht clubs of New York.

The tug William E. Cleary, with the heavy towing hawser and lashings, went down to Marblehead to-day to arrange the yachts for towing. Two tugs will take the entire fleet around to New York, the tows of each including eighteen of the knockabouts.

Prizefight Indictments Quashed.

The indictments against James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons for arranging a prizefight, which were found Sept. 15, 1896, were dismissed by Judge McMahon yesterday in the General Sessions Court on the recommendation of Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly. Mr. O'Reilly told the Judge that the object in finding the indictments had been to prevent a prizefight in this State, which had been done. The bills had been drawn hastily, he said, and a conviction on them could not be secured.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Joseph Chamberlain Says Arbitration Is Being Considered.

LONDON, April 25.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying to a question on the subject of the Alaska boundary, to-day, in the House of Commons, announced that the proposition to refer the Alaskan boundary to arbitration was under consideration upon the part of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain added that there was good reason to believe that an agreement for a modus vivendi in regard to the passes leading to the mining districts would shortly be concluded, pending a final adjustment of the boundary.

MORTGAGE FOR $2,500,000 FILED.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A mortgage for $2,500,000, given by the Knickerbocker Ice Company to the Chicago Title and Trust Company and Charles F. Griffin, Trustees, was filed for record this afternoon. It is dated April 1, 1898, runs for thirty years, and bears 5 per cent. interest. The mortgage is given to secure the payment of 2,500 gold bonds of the denomination of $1,000. The security consists of all the real estate and effects owned by the company in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company is the reorganization of the former Knickerbocker Ice Company by the combination of a number of other companies under one management and name.

Complain of the Third Avenue Line.

The Washington Heights Progressive Association has sent to Mayor Van Wyck and Commissioner of Public Highways James B. Keating, copies of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the association. The resolution complains of the nuisance caused by the tearing up of the King's Bridge Road from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street by the Third Avenue Railroad Company a year ago. The association says that traffic on that part of the highway is interfered with, and the water that collects there stagnates and menaces the health of the residents. It asks that the railroad company be at once compelled to repair and open up that part of the street, and upon its failure to do so, the work should be done by the public authorities.

Children Burned in Harrington, Del.

HARRINGTON, Del., April 25.—Two children, aged five and six years, left alone in the house of Jesse Scribner and wife last night, upset a lamp and set fire to the house. The children were burned to a crisp and the house destroyed.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings at Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Mary D. Hopper, to E. T. Paull, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 226 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 18.9 by 55, by 100.11.

N. W. Chambers has sold for Builder Patrick Cooney the new five-story brick-and-brownstone-front flat 448 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Mrs. Theresa Lynch has sold the large tract of land on the high ground overlooking Pelham Bay Park, near the road leading to East Chester, northeast of William's Bridge. The tract contains about seventy-three acres and the price is reported at something over $100,000.

It is reported that Sauer, Gross & Herbener are the buyers of the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, at public auction, to John Connolly, for $11,100, a plot of ten acres on Wolf's Lane and Third Street, Pelham; also, to Mrs. C. A. Barber, for $450, four lots at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fourth Street, Pelhamville; also, to G. C. Appel, for $3,100, a plot of seven acres on Fifth Avenue, near Seventh Street, running through to Third Avenue; also, to G. C. Appel, for $1,400, the plot southeast corner of Fordham Avenue and New Street, City Island, 200 by 150; also, to Thomas O'Meara, for $1,550, the plot on Schofield Avenue, near Main Street, City Island, 100 by 106.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to S. Lennig & Sons, for $8,550, the four-story brick tenement, 333 East Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 97.6.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Kingan Provision Company, for $3,280, the two-story brick dwelling 482 West Twenty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Tenth Avenue, 18.6 by 80, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, 69 West Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 135 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 17.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,066.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Myron W. Oppenheim, referee, King's Bridge Road, southwest side, 246.2 feet northwest of the Southern Boulevard, 115.8 by 116.5 by 100 by 55, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,094; subject to other mortgages for $5,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 224 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 233.3 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.9 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,530.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 145.6 by 50 by 144.6, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and two-story brick stables, with sheds at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,567; subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Benjamin W. B. Brown, referee, Boulevard, east side, 149.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to Hamilton Place, 25 by 39.4 by 27.1 by 49.11, vacant; southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, three lots, each 25.2¼ by 100; One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.11.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 324 and 326 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100, one-story frame house and stables on 324, one-story frame stables on 326.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 569 Mott Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,852.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 84 Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 72.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 18 by 85, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,510.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 26.8 by 82.5, John Allan of 1,061 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; William Fingland of 306 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $36,000.

Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a ten-story brick business building, 28.9 by 101, J. N. Ferguson of 253 Broadway, owner; D. D. King of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $150,000.

Walton Avenue, east side, 77 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 34, Mrs. Viola de S. Allison of 149 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

No. 46 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, R. Annie Armstrong, premises, owner; A. Barmeyer of 421 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 246 West Twelfth Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement, F. J. Collins of 281 West Twelfth Street, owner; M. Hale of 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 25 Pell Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store, Ludlum estate of 6 East Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $900.

City and Suburban Home Company.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the City and Suburban Home Company, held at its offices, 281 Fourth Avenue, yesterday morning, it was unanimously voted by those present, representing three-fourths of the capital stock of the company, to increase the capital from $1,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, to $2,000,000, consisting of 200,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.

The company, with the object of facilitating the proprietorship of homes by persons with moderate means, has purchased a tract of twenty-eight acres in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, and claims to have built thereon sixty-six houses, complete, with thirty-four more in course of construction. It also own a considerable block of land lying between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, near First Avenue. The original capital of $1,000,000 is all paid in, and the additional $1,000,000 is not to be called for till wanted. Among the Directors are Joseph S. Auerbach, Samuel D. Babcock, John D. Crimmins, W. Bayard Cutting, E. R. L. Gould, Adrian Iselin, Jr., D. O. Mills, I. N. Seligman, Charles Stewart Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred T. White, and George W. Young.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, April 25.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 50x120; Morris Wilkins to Edward C. Loumena and wife.... 1

BLONDEL AV, e s, 100 ft s of Evadna St, 25x100; James A. Woolf and others to Horatio Morris.... 2,500

CLINTON AV, 350, w s; 2d St, 75x99.5 to Grand Av x79.9x126.8; Mary Stuber to Gotlob H. Stuber.... 1

FOX ST, e s, 172.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Gregorio Di Lorenzo and wife to Marty Del Donno.... 100

GLEBE AV, e s, 285.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x139.6x26.3x147.6; Elizabeth Davies to Mary Walsh.... 900

HOUSTON ST, s s, 23.11 ft e of Washington St, 40.7x50x41.9x50; Thomas E. Keane to Annie J. Keane.... 2,500

HUDSON ST, 9th Av and 13th St, triangular plots; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to John H. Hudson, trustee.... 130,000

HULL AV, w s, 407 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 67.5x irregular; Louise M. Koenig to Mortimer F. Shea.... 1,650

HULL AV, w s, 407 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 67.5x irregular; Gottlieb Koenig and others to Mortimer F. Shea.... 1

LEWIS ST, 57, w s, 25x100; Adolph Goldhammer to Celia Eichhorn.... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 57th St, 20x66; Patrick H. Lantry to Catharine D. Lantry.... 16,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 77th St, 18.6x70; Samuel Cohen to Gideon E. Fountain and another.... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,070, w s, 68.2 ft s of 76th St, 17x80; Elizabeth V. Irwin to William Irwin.... 1

LUDLOW ST, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 25x87.6; Michael Friedman to Isidore Jackson.... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 56.9 ft n of 151st St, 50.1x70.3; Augusta Wegener to Fritz Wegener.... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 92.1 ft n of 151st St, 25.9x70.3; Fritz Wegener to Kate Sullivan.... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 250 ft n of 151st St, 50x180.6; Charles A. Gross to Mary L. Gross.... 1

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 24.8 ft s of 132d St, 24.7x111.9x25.4x113.10; Frederick L. T. Wegener and wife to Fritz Wegener.... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 388, e s, 329.10 ft n of 150th St, 26.9x105; J. Hull Browning to Lillian Grainger.... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 117.9 ft n of 163d St, 100x100; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors, to Isaac Boehm and another.... 12,700

WHITE PLAINS AV, n w s, Lot 174, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 25x100; Edward A. Noblett to David Le Roy.... 1,500

WOODRUFF AV, s w corner of Crotona Av, 100x200; Solomon Berliner and others to George Stolz.... 1

2D AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 55th St, 25x75; Martin Brennan to Margaret Brennan.... 1

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105; Mary Smith to Zenaide D. Schullenberg.... 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 52d St, 44x41.3x irregular; Margaret L. Shepard to Emily T. V. Sloane.... 1

10TH ST, 214 East, 25x92.4; Emma Arnold to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and others.... 1

22D ST, 357 West, 18.9x98.9; 27th St, 117 West, 25x98.9; Abraham Celler and wife and others to Amelia Harris.... 1

26TH ST, s s, 234.1 ft w of Broadway, 25x98.9; James E. Parish to rector, &c., of Trinity Church.... 65,000

33D ST, 252, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 50x86x50.4x89.4; Thomas C. Kinney to Emma T. Stillman, executrix.... 48,000

36TH ST, 316, s s, 193.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Bertha Epter to Hannah Wallach.... 1

47TH ST, 40 West, 20x100.5; Abram A. Smith and wife to Margaret St. J. Sproull.... 44,500

60TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Gertrude Block to Joseph Gunther.... 1

106TH ST, n e corner of Riverside Drive, 125x100.11; Joseph Stickney to Perez M. Stewart and another.... 100

107TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Pasquale Caponigri to Maria F. Caponigri.... 1

112TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.10; Bettie Heine to David W. Gifford.... 9,000

114TH ST, n s, 519.11 ft w of 5th Av, 0.0¾x100.11; Mitchel Valentine to Louis Tenner, release mortgage.... 1

123D ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; John F. Wardlow and wife to Julia B. Brettell.... 100

124TH ST, 210 West, 16x½ block; Frank L. Liese to Juliet Turner.... 1

124TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of 3d Av, 19x100.11; Marsden C. Perry to William H. Hull.... 1

127TH ST, n s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; William H. Moynan to Susan Moynan.... 1

120TH ST, 230 West, 18x99.11; Isabella W. Hayes to Ada A. Blew.... 15,500

130TH ST, 24, s s, 109.11 ft w of Madison Av, 16.8x99.11; Herman Apmann to Margaretha Apmann.... 1

144TH ST, continuation, n s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 150x99.11; Jacob D. Butler and wife to H. Wheeler Powell.... 68,000

151ST ST, s s, 550 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 94.10 to St. Nicholas Av x102.2x116.6x99.11; Claude W. Mick to Mollie O. McAllister.... Exchange

165TH ST, n s, 316.9 ft e of Boston Road, 17.6x100; Richard W. Freedman, referee, to John H. Cromwell, executor, &c.... 1,750

Recorded Leases.

BLUM, Nicholas, to Katharine Boaendle; 700 East 165th St, 10 years.... $300

COWAN, Stuart W., to John H. Herman, Jr., and another; Fisher's Road, n s, at s e corner of Goshen property, Westchester, 5 years.... 4,900

EGGERS, George W., to Patrick M. Findlay and another; Columbus Av, 836 and 838, s w corner of 101st St, 5 years.... 7,500

FINN, Catherine, administratrix, to Michael Gleason; 535 Broome St, 11 years.... 1,620

HEMENWAY, A., and others, trustees, to Hamburg-American Line; 35 and 37 Broadway, and rooms and basement room, 5 years.... 6,350

HINNERS, Frederick, to William J. Bennett and another; 2,380 2d Av, 3 9-12 years.... $1,080, 1,300

KINGSLEY, Henry E., to Wing Kee; 103d St, 158 West, 1½ years.... 480

KRAUS, Maurice, to Jacob A. Lewis; 126 to 130 East 14th St, 3½ years.... 1,200

MAYERS, Selig, to Patrick M. Finlay and another; 834 Columbus Av, 2 2-3 years.... 1,900

MILLER, John B., to Maurice P. Quinlan and others; Columbus Av, s w corner of 61st St, 5 years.... $2,060, 2,260

SCUDDER, George H., to Lanza Brothers; 56 Sullivan St, 2 years.... 1,104

STEIN, Henry, to Louis Cohen; 131 East 60th St, 3 years.... 1,800

STRAUB, John, to George Slater; Main St, Westchester, 1 year.... $420, 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Lewis, to John Stemme; 135 and 137 Mott St and 75 Division St, installments.... 6,000

BARNARD, Mary A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 112 Bowery, 3 years.... 25,000

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to John M. Bowers, as trustee; e s of Washington Av, at dividing line, Lots 8 and 13, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year.... 9,000

BROKAW, William V., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 29 West 57th St, 1 year.... 75,000

BASSETT, Malinda, to Josephine L. J. Graham, executrix; Lot 57, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 5 years.... 4,100

BRETTELL, Julie B., to John F. Wardlow; n s of 123d St, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.... 5,500

BOYD, William A., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; s s of 78th St, 9.8 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.... 16,000

BYRNE, Ellen, to Deborah J. Shipman; 153 East 87th St, 3 years.... 5,500

CRAWFORD, George, to Frederick Dietz and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 77th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.... 25,000

CHANLER, Margaret L., to H. Mortimer Brooks; n s of 74th St, 272 ft w of West End Av, 3 years.... 25,000

CAHILL, Mary, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 147th St, 141.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years.... 11,500

CAHILL, Mary, to Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 147th St, 125 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years.... 12,500

CAHILL, Mary, to Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 147th St, 157.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years.... 13,500

COHN, Michael, to Matilda Weil and others, executors; 246 East 58th St, 5 years.... 6,000

COLE, John B., to Ferdinand Kurzman; s s of 96th St, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, collateral.... 5,000

CRYAN, John W., to the Greenwich Building and Loan Association; w s of Church St, 228 ft n of a proposed new street, King's Bridge, installments.... 2,500

DEL DONNO, Marty, to Gregorio Di Lorenzo; e s of Simpson Av, 172.11 ft n of Home St, ¼ year.... 1,200

DEVERMANN, George, to August Freutel; s s of Columbus Av, 45 ft e of Washington Av, 3 years.... 3,300

DICKINSON, Orison, and Elbert D. Howes to David Richey; n s of 119th St, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, ½ year.... 1,500

EPTER, Bertha, to Anna L. Short; s s of 36th St, 193.9 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.... 6,000

FABER, Angelica B., and others to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 352 and 354 West 21st St and 332 West 15th St, 1 year.... 20,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 28 to 34 Pitt St, 1 year.... 10,000

FOUNTAIN, Gideon E. and Geard, to Eliza J. Fountain; n e corner of Lexington Av and 77th St, 3 years.... 20,000

GARLAND, Amelia M. A., to Elizabeth Cullen; n e s of 3d St, 42 ft n w of Wooster St, 2 years.... 1,250

GIFFORD, David W., to Bettie Heine; s s of 112th St, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.... 2,000

GLEASON, Amelia A. and Valentine, to Samuel A. Tucker; 353 West 58th St, 1 year.... 8,000

GRIFFIN, Hannah, to H. Prescott Beach; w s of Summit Av, 186.7 ft s of Devoe St, ½ year.... 67

HARRIS, Amelia, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 357 West 22d St, 3 years.... 6,000

HARRIS, Amelia, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 357 West 22d St, 3 years.... 6,000

HARRIS, Amelia, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 357 West 22d St, installments.... 8,000

HARRIS, Aurelia, to Isabella Heimath, (a corporation;) 117 West 27th St, 4 years.... 11,000

KEANE, Annie J., to Margaret A. Hart; s s of Houston St, 23.11 ft e of Washington St, 7 years.... 2,500

KERKER, Mary M., and others to Lucy A. Kennelly; n w corner of Southern Boulevard and 175th St, 3 years.... 10,000

LANE, William, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 227 East 40th St, 2 years.... 18,000

LIVINGSTON, Oscar F. to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 108 East 30th St, 3 years.... 10,000

LOCKWOOD, Robert H., to Marian E. Hovell; s s of Fairmount Av, part of Lot 18, map of Fairmount, 5 years.... 600

LEFKOVITZ, Joseph and Molly, to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; 282 East Houston St, saloon lease, demand.... 2,000

LESE, Frank L., to Morton J. Taylor; 625 West 181st St, 2 years.... 3,500

LOUMENA, Edward C. and Ellen T., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Lot 167, map of Central Morrisania, 5 years.... 6,000

MACARTHUR, Jane, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Union Av, 50 ft s of 166th St, 1 year.... 3,500

MEEHAN, James, to John J. Bell; n e corner of Union Av and Dawson St, ½ year.... 4,500

MICHELSON, Lina and Sarah, to Juliana Dill, administratrix; s w s of 3d St, 70 ft s e of Avenue D, 1 year.... 5,000

MILLS, Zophar, to Adelaide Mills; 310 Lexington Av, 1 year.... 5,550

MORRIS, Horatio, to Mitchell Valentine; e s of Blondel Av, 100 ft s of Evadna St, 3 years.... 900

POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 144th St, as continued, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 1 year.... 64,000

POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 144th St, as continued, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 1 year.... 18,000

RUSSELL, John, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 116 9th Av, 3 years.... 7,000

SCHNEIDER, Anthony J., to Adolph G. Hupfel; s s of 170th St, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year.... 5,000

STEVENS, Albion T., to Levi Woodhead; w s of Cypress Av, 135.4 ft s of 149th St, 5 years.... 2,500

SPROULL, Margaret St. J., to Abram A. Smith; 40 West 47th St, 1 year.... 6,000

STEWART, Perez M., and Henry I. Smith to Joseph Stickney; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 106th St, 9 months.... 108,000

STOLZ, George, to Solomon Berliner and others; s w corner of Crotona Av and Woodruff Av, 1 year.... 4,500

STOLZ, George, to Solomon Berliner and another; s w corner of Woodruff Av and Crotona Av, 2 months.... 1,000

TAILER, William H. and Maria C., to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; s s of 77th St, 105 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.... 20,000

TAILER, William H. and Maria C., to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; n s of 73d St, 265 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.... 20,000

TAILER, William H. and Maria C., to Robert C. Watson and others, executors, &c.; n s of 73d St, 290 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.... 20,000

TOELBERG, John, to Sarah A. Williamson; Lots 136 and 137, map of Section A, Vyse estate, demand.... 4,000

THE CENTURY ASSOCIATION to the Seamens' Bank for Savings; n s of 43d St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.... 50,000

TURNER, Juliet, to Frank L. Liese; s s of 124th St, 145 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years.... 1,000

WOOLSEY, Edith de L., to Henry J. S. Hall and others, executors, &c.; 242 West 72d St, 1 year.... 27,500

WEGENER, Fritz, to Eva W. Day; 2,380 Old Broadway, 5 years.... 28,000

WEGENER, Fritz, to Jacob A. Zimmermann; 2,380 Old Broadway, 1 year.... 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, William H., to Emma Kaufman.... Nominal

ECHEVERRIA, Paulino, to Anita P. Echeverria.... 18,000

ECHEVERRIA, Paulino, to Anita P. Echeverria, (two mortgages).... 39,000

HASSEY, Edward F., to Emile A. Hassey, executor, 13-18 parts.... 13,000

HASSEY, Edward F., to Emile A. Hassey, executor, 5-18 parts.... 5,000

JACKSON, Katherine R., executrix to Katherine R. Jackson.... 18,108

JACKSON, Katherine R., to Edward F. Hassey.... Omitted

JEX, Mary L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 8,500

LIESE, Frank L., to Morton J. Taylor.... 1,000

LOEWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Benjamin Rinaldo.... 5,000

MICK, Claude W., to Margery A. Apsley.... 5,000

RIX, Mary T., to Thomas J. McLaughlin.... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Warwick Savings Bank.... 10,000

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Nathaniel Reynolds.... 3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, 50x100; Wotherspoon & Son against Mary McWalters, owner; James McWalters, contractor.... 138

BEAVER ST, 90, and Pearl St, 141; George Michel against Edward Ufer, as contractor.... 163

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; Booth Brothers & Hurricane Isle Granite Company against the United Loan and Investment Company, owner; Robert L. Darragh's Son & Co., contractors.... 471

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, extends from 140th to 141st St, 220x103.9; Harry W. Bell against John Connors, owner and contractor.... 98

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 50 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Clarke & Sherman against Annie F. Vreeland, owner; J. J. Vreeland, contractor.... 630

KELLY ST, w s, 165 ft s of 167th St, 100.8x100; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Annie Bentz, owner and contractor.... 73

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 72.2x139.9x irregular; Joseph Zismer and Adalina Sobel against George E. Foster, owner; Dennis O'Connell, contractor.... 2,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 30.11x100; Richard J. Cullen against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor.... 118

TRINITY AV, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 21x100; Frank Del Balso against Winslow G. Buzby, owner; Robert Pickens and another, contractors.... 165

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 286 ft s of 173d St, —x—; Joseph De Poalo against P. S. Lane, as contractor.... 96

WEST BROADWAY, 533; Dimock & Fink Company against John Walker, owner; Philip Reilly, contractor.... 110

18TH ST, 142 West; Patrick Curley against T. Kieley, owner; Ernst Johnson and another, contractors.... 22

114TH ST, 103 to 109 West; Jacob Sapir against Maurice Pollatschek, owner; Emil Vigno, owner and contractor.... 80

115TH ST, 12 and 14 East; Thomas C. and Alfred T. Christianson against Arthur G. Muhlker and Robert L. Askey, owners and contractors.... 104

119TH ST, n s, 120 ft s of Manhattan Av, 50x100; Landon & Co. against Dickinson & Howes, owners and contractors.... 135

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Salvatore Torres and another against Robert P. Golightly, owner; Donlon & Son, contractors.... 23

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

144TH ST, extended, n s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 150x99.11; Jacob D. Butler with H. Wheeler Powell, 10 payments.. 64,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,427; Michael Reilly against Christopher Kelly and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. Schaeffer.

BROADWAY, 1,315, leasehold; Emanuel Abeles against David J. Benoliel, (action to enjoin from ejectment, &c.;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

WILLIAM ST, 118; Christiana F. Wallace and others against John S. Kennedy and others, amended, (partition;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

8TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 50x108, Unionport; Laura D. Beach against Mary W. and Alfred Jones, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Beach.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 531—Henry Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Mississippi, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

No. 150—Lowry W. Humes, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, in error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Tennessee.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

No. 464—Jessie Norton Torrence McCown, appellant, vs. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, executors, et al., appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

No. 425—Josephine C. Drake et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel H. Kochensperger, County Treasurer, &c., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

No. 468—Elizabeth E. Sawyer et al., executors, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel H. Kochensperger, County Treasurer, &c., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Judgment reversed, costs in this court and in the Circuit Court to be paid by the plaintiffs in error, and cause be handed to said Circuit Court with a direction to remand the case to the County Court of Cook County. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

No. 297—A. J. Selvester, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, in error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 83—Climaco Calderon, appellant, vs. the Atlas Steamship Company, Limited.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York reversed, with costs, and case remanded to the said District Court with directions to assess the value of the libellant's goods and to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

No. 553—Lars Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Utah.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. Judgment reversed, with costs, and case remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justice Brewer and Justice Peckham.

No. 550—P. H. Kierwan, as United States Surveyor General, &c., et al., appellant, vs. Simon J. Murphy et al. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

421—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas.—In error to the Court of Civil Appeals for the Fourth Supreme Judicial District of Texas. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

The Houston and Texas Central Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas.—In error to the Court of Civil Appeals for the Second Supreme Judicial District of Texas.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced that the call of the docket will be suspended for the term on Friday, May 6 next.

613—The Louisville Trust Company, petitioner, vs. the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

630—The Jacksonville, Mayport, Pablo Railway and Navigation Company, et al., petitioners, vs. Mary J. Hooper, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

634—The Erie and Western Transportation Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Union Steamboat Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted.

637—George F. Stearns, petitioner, vs. John S. Lawrence, receiver.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

No. 154.—Herman Keck, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Restored to the docket for reargument and assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term, after the cases already set down for that day. Counsel will be limited to one hour on each side, and their attention is directed to the question whether, assuming the diamonds to have been dutiable, the District Court erred in any of its rulings in respect to what constitutes the crime of smuggling and in the application of the law to the evidence.

No. 218.—The United States, appellant, vs. Ranlett and Stone.—Restored to the docket and writ of certiorari ordered to bring up the entire record.

No. 225.—Henry B. Tompkins, plaintiff in error, vs. Frances M. Cooper, administratrix, &c. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Oxley Stave Company vs. Butler Company, 166, United States, 648, and cases there cited.

No. 229.—George B. Lyman, administrator, &c., vs. the Boston and Albany Railroad Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Davis vs. Geissler, 162, United States, 290, and cases cited.

No. 232.—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Grosvenor C. Charles et al. In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the plaintiff in error.

No. 595—Cyrus A. Brown, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Solicitor General Richards and P. L. Soper in support of motion, and by John H. Koogler and John Watkins in opposition thereto.

No. 596—George Curley, alias George Cully, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Solicitor General Richards and P. L. Soper in support of motion, and by W. H. Turner in opposition thereto.

No. 622—Thomas Tinsley, appellant, vs. Albert Erickson, Sheriff, &c., and 633—Thomas Tinsley, plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Erickson, Sheriff, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by James L. Bishop for Tinsley.

No. 556—L. P. Dawson, petitioner, vs. M. C. Reishin, Sheriff, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by J. M. Wilson in behalf of William M. Cravens for petitioner.

No. 639—Charles Pope Glucose Company et al., petitioners, vs. Chicago Sugar Refining Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by L. L. Coburn in support of petition, and by C. K. Offel in opposition thereto.

385—J. J. McCook et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. F. Miles, administrator, &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Oscar L. Miles in support of motions, and by A. T. Britton, A. B. Browne, and L. F. Parker in opposition thereto.

610—James A. Briggs, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Amanda M. Walker et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Helm Bruce, James P. Helm, and Samuel B. Vance in support of motions, and by William Stone, Albert John Marshall, and Charles H. Gibson, and D. W. Sanders in opposition thereto.

231—E. H. Hubbard, assignee, &c., appellant, vs. J. Kennedy Tod et al.—Argument continued by J. L. Webster and G. W. Wickersham for the appellees, and concluded by John C. Coombs for the appellant.

Call for to-day: 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 120, 117, 149.

Calendar for Tuesday, April 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Shipman, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Equity Calendar.

4—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
5—Same vs. same.
18—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
19—Same vs. same.
20—Thomson - Houston Elec. Ry. Co. vs. Union Ry.
43—Griswold vs. Hilton.
53—Love vs. Wheeler.
55—Trustees of Union College vs. Fayerweather.
56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
7—Chicago Hotel Cabinet Co. vs. Columbia Hotel Supply Co.
10—Haworth vs. Davis.
14—Saxlehner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
15—Saxlehner vs. Marquet.
16—Saxlehner vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
17—Saxlehner vs. Gies.
32—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Robertson.
46—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 1225, 1237, 434, 436, 392, 404, 401, 449.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Thomas vs. Risley.
Appeal from judgment of City Court.
1—Hobbs vs. Edgar.
Appeals from District Courts.
36—Randolph vs. Feist.
39—Loeb vs. Smith.
41—Ricknagel vs. Empire Self-Lighting Oil Lamp Co.
48—Geelan vs. Cook.
58—Penniman vs. La Grange.
5—Wilner vs. Katz.
14—Kress vs. Woehrle.
17—Robert vs. Knabe.
25—Cantanzarito vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
27—Kulla vs. Finer.
38—Stand vs. Heimsoth.
40—Madden vs. Lisman.
43—Lambert vs. Baxter.
49—Campbell vs. Lumley
50—Dorf vs. Manhattan Delivery Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Ellis vs. Taylor.
2—Mead vs. Fisher.
3—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furnit'e Co.
4—Pocantico Water Works Co. vs. Low.
5—Crow vs. Low.
6—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
7—Nash vs. Spann.
8—Eppinger vs. Tietenberg.
9—Stanton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—De Witt vs. same.
11—Maass vs. same.
12—Roebach vs. same.
13—Brandt vs. Newlin.
14—Brenen vs. Stone.
15—Y. M. C. Ass'n vs. Harris.
16—Ferns vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Co.
17—In re Lesher.
18—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Troup.
19—Koelder vs. Kessell.
20—In re Finn.
21—In re Donovan.
22—In re Hays.
23—In re Messall.
24—Downie vs. Downie.
25—Schmidt vs. Schmidt
26—Edwards vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
27—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
28—Johnson vs. N. Y. Staats-Zeitung.
29—Dawley vs. Pratt.
30—Reilly vs. N. Y. Staats-Zeitung.
31—Hardt vs. Levy.
32—True vs. Briggs.
33—Keilty vs. Trayner.
34—Daly vs. Vanderwater.
35—Goldstein vs. Horowitz.
36—Oestrich vs. Lewson.
37—Nehrbas vs. Nehrbas
38—In re Striem.
39—Nat. Citizens' Bank vs. Vietor.
40—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
41—Wiederman vs. Lapragilo.
42—Same vs. Buccaro.
43—Same vs. Pecararo.
44—Same vs. Coparule.
45—Same vs. Alagietti.
46—In re Sheriff Street schoolhouse.
47—Arkenburgh vs. Arkenburgh.
48—In re Fox.
49—Campbell vs. Bennett.
50—Vause vs. Weldon.
51—Haines vs. Kinderhook & Hudson Ry.
52—People, &c., vs. Smith.
53—Wolfsen vs. Levin.
54—Bloom vs. Ciruto.
55—Blessing vs. Osgood.
56—Palmer vs. Butler.
57—Am. Biscuit & Mfg. Co. vs. Mulhauser.
58—Kessler vs. Cebular.
59—Heilbroun vs. Herzog.
60—Kearns vs. Ruck.
61—Shryock vs. Duncan.
62—Schlesinger vs. Gumb.
63—Yates vs. Volkening.
64—Lovell vs. Lovell.
65—Abeles vs. Benohel.
66—De Remar vs. Brown
67—Imp. & Trad'rs' Bk. vs. Flaurand.
68—Goldberg vs. Lyon.
69—Scher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
70—Clancy vs. same.
71—Robertson vs. Diskin.
72—Ward vs. Lewis.
73—In re Smith.
74—In re Bond.
75—Van Visk vs. Hilton.
76—People ex rel. Johnson vs. Kearney.
77—Mapes-Reeve Con. Co. vs. Allen.
78—Hall vs. Block.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Powell vs. Powell.
2—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzpatrick.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Case on.

5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6522—Collis vs. Drescher
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6610—Maisner vs. Maisner.
6625—C. L'Hommedieu Steam Heat Co. vs. Hutter.
6649—Behrens vs. Delecker.
6654—Wolfe vs. J. W. Cody & Co.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6675—St. Joseph's Apostolic School vs. Goggin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
6709—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
6728—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
1651—Chapins vs. Francez.
5745—Sentel vs. Deutsch.
6316—Stephan vs. Stephan.
5246—Struth vs. Struth.
5940—Pugh vs. Danker.
6015—Miller vs. Miller.
5630—Brown vs. Kaufman.
6629—Wefer vs. Wefer.
6678—Shapiro vs. Shidlovsky.
6730—Hahnemann Hosp. vs. Goldstein.
6731—Same vs. same.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
6131—Wilmerding vs. Danzis.
6177—Beerman vs. Beerman.
6271—Kaufman vs. McLaughlin.
6444—N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co. vs. Seward.
6502—Esty vs. Stoothoff.
6529—Kult vs. Nelson.
3324—Wilson vs. True.
6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6043—Schneider vs. Reaske.
6619—Kullo vs. Hinck.
6635—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Wise.
6638—Palmer vs. Levy.
6712—Central Fireworks Co. vs. Charlton.
6714—Muller vs. Muller.
6718—Leake vs. Union Trust Co.
6482—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6322—Cannon vs. Ball.
2691—Kukham vs. Bank of America.
4853—Gieseler vs. Gieseler.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.

15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
15635—Kommel vs. Levi.
15595—Lindenborn vs. Ratcliffe.
15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
15047—Biegelsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
12780—Helbig vs. Cass Realty Co.
15115—Thompson vs. Thompson.
15542—Roberts vs. Siebert.
15291—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
15552—Hall vs. Block.
13487—Scott vs. Mayor, &c.
15647—Isaacs vs. Sturm.
13870—Stand'd Nat. Bk. vs. Hill.
15118—McKean vs. Nat. Life Ins. Co.
15673—Errington vs. True.
15175—Israel vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
11680—Goldstein vs. Glass.
14354—Goffe vs. Van Nostrand.
15585—Peek vs. Manh'n Ry. Co.
15548—Weiss vs. Alexander.
15653—Herzfeld vs. Reinach.
16085—Van Bokelen vs. Oberstein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
6441—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer.
10037—Munoz vs. Lyon.
9276—McGillen vs. Hupfel.
8295—Motley vs. Milliken.
9541—Hirshkind vs. Rosette.
10067—Columbia Mills Co. vs. Van Wyck.
11605—Burns vs. Buffalo Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
9483—Richardson vs. Man. Ry. Co.
8517—Hill vs. Duffy.
9836—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Eaton.
9486—Rhodes vs. Brush
9445—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
10906—Jacobs vs. Altman.
11340—Lehman vs. Buchner.
3069—Splint vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
8652—Aschman vs. Weil.
9550—Bradley vs. Robinson.
9562—Taylor vs. Havens.
9763—Williams vs. Marcks.
8954—Ryker vs. Glover.
8644—Deeley vs. Heintz.
9559—Haines vs. Kavanagh.
9028—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Inquests.
5297—Ullman vs. Sexton
5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

9548—Trueb vs. N. Y. Asbestos Mfg. Co.
10082—Isenman vs. Miles
10186—Calderwood vs. Iron Steamboat Co.
7718—Eastchester Development Co. vs. Weber.
7746—Walsh vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10081—Callaghan vs. Strauss.
10817—Rodling vs. Hodge
11798—Iris vs. Hamblin.
10910—Schussler vs. Kretz.
10937—Howell vs. Brauer
10973—Herzog vs. Samuels.
10988—Dermody vs. Halloway.
10025—Klein vs. Long.
4258—Saffer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7696—Giebel vs. Elwell.
3014—Same vs. same.
5139—Herbst vs. Overbeck.
8641—Quintard vs Gunnison.
8570—Aldricks vs. Held.
4081—Kinsman vs. Fisk.
8903—Sullivan vs. Ruddell.
7384—Creighton vs. Press Pub. Co.
7599—Roggenbrodt vs. Haight.
10058—Chenn vs. Jacquin.
10110—Glaessel vs. Press Pub. Co.
10119—Engel vs. Walter.
10121—Church vs. Lupton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Margaretta Weber.
2—John Eichler.
3—Thomas J. Holahan.
4—Thomas Arden.
5—Benjamin F. Pinkham.
6—Dorothy Conrad.
7—Howard J. Young.
8—Albert Werner.
9—John Kean.
10—Louise Gasser.
11—Frederick Werner.
12—Edwin G. Bohm.
13—Gabriel Danse.
14—Eva Ecel.
15—Henry W. Mills.
16—Kate Murphy.
17—Eliza Murphy.
18—Anton Rump.
19—Bridget Williams.
20—Charles Olson.
21—Johanna Pullar.
22—Alexander S. Hunter
23—William Steinway.
24—Patrick Sheehan.
25—Anna J. Moriarty.
26—George W. Cass.
27—John Scheuerman.
28—Josephine McDermott.
29—Frank C. Pereira.
30—Juliet S. Snow.
31—Mariana Aukner.
32—Eliza Carson.
33—Catharine Sheehy.
34—Michael Sheehy.
35—Sophia Heezberg.
36—Christian Frank.
37—Jacob A. Gee.
38—Cossuth L. Georgi.
39—William S. Clark.

Wills for Probate.

At 10:30 A. M.

Mathias D. Euen,
Henry Brunjes,
Morston Ream,
Johanna Nobis,
Rosa Strauss,
Pedro B. Barrenechia.

At 2 P. M.

Benjamin F. Raynor,
Fred Maxwell,
Matthew Riley,
Joseph Dahl.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

562—Folsom vs. Allen.
570—Spitelrik vs. Tamsen.
4510—Coe vs. Satler.
1789—McConnell vs. same
8678—Patterson vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.
8716—Miller vs. Jordan.
2322—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2400½—Dillon vs. McCutcheon.
3567—Kamermann vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3306—Gluck vs. same.

The following cases will not be reached for trial to-day, but if answered "Ready" will be passed for the day:

4201—Bergan vs. Griffen
4373—Hagel vs. Patterson Brothers.
4548—Wright vs. Fink.
509—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Co. vs. Carroll.
289—Tannenholz vs. Rutenberg.
473—Hamburg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
474—Lake vs. same.
3788—Pitulkopf vs. Koch.
3781—McCarthy vs. Renwick.
1742—Cooper vs. Earle.
209—Saxton vs. White.
532—Cohen vs. Studdinsky.
1119—Eisler vs. Richman.
1120—Eisner vs. Grossman.
1122—Mendscheim vs. Meyers.
609—Jay vs. Neuberger.
610—Moore vs. same.
607—Cooper Mfg. Co. vs. same.
608—Parsons Mfg. Co. vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.

1—Jacob Spinler, John Singer.
2—Mary Miller.
3—John Daly.
4—Joseph Meyers.
5—John Scuto.
6—Simon Scharlin, Simon H. Scharlin.
7—Frank Carrigallo.
8—Joseph Doyle.
9—Cornelius Morton.
10—Patrick Doyle, Michael Cunniff.
11—Michael Donelon.
12—Stephen Zacsek.
13—Thomas Dunn.
14—Reuben Druskin.
15—George Greenberg.
16—David Maxwell.
17—Thomas O'Brien, Andrew O'Brien.
18—Selig Broky.
19—William Matthews.
20—James Murnan.
21—Lewis Meyer, indicted as Charles S. Pohly.
22—Amos Lovell, William Lovell.
23—William W. Decker.

Pleadings.

1—Timothy Collins.
2—Bailey Beasley, Michael Tobin.
3—Frank Brown.
4—Frederick W. Brown
5—Thomas Porter.
6—George Harney.
7—Daniel Donohue.
8—Isaac Coleman.
9—Joseph Davidson, John Ryan, Frank Hughes.
10—Edward Cain.
11—Morris Ripp.
12—Henry Murphy.
13—Antonio Fassanello.
14—William Kissel.
15—Charles E. Dowling.
16—Charles Davis.
17—Andrea Mulcenti.
18—William O'Brien.
19—Mitchell Weiss, Max Meirowitz.
20—Jacob Merckel.
21—Vincenzo Marra.
22—Isaac Levy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frederick Simpson.
2—Annie Robinson, Hattie Pierce.
3—Katerina Kcebut.
4—Albert Sommer.
5—Abraham Frankenstein.
6—Giuseppe La Barbey.
7—Charles Rovatzos.
8—Frank Spinka.
9—Morris J. Forgotson.
10—John Levy.
11—Herman Rosenthal.
12—John Donnelly.
13—William D. Garlich.
14—Henry J. Humphrey.
15—Florence Marvel.
16—Herman Ohl.
17—Thomas Nolan, John Mack, John Flannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Frank Connolly.
2—Frederick W. Brown, Henry Williams.
3—James Kelly.
4—Fanny Spatter.
5—Meyer Stolarsky.
6—William Howell.
7—Thomas Leahy, John Leahy.
8—Frederick Miller.
9—Joseph Cohen.
10—Minnie Brown.
11—Charles Kiernan.
12—Frank Schultz, Benjamin Hart, Dennis Cavanagh, Joseph Rogers, John S. Overfield,
13—Louis Isaacs.
14—Joseph Wavra.
15—Abraham Sofa.
16—Henry J. Southall.
17—David Werner.
18—Michael Witowsky.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Joe Ho.
2—Annie Stuber.
3—Joseph Scher.
4—Joseph B Schleigher.
5—Arthur E. Schumann.
6—Leo Schweitzer.
7—Henry Simmons.
8—Ki Sam.
9—Nathaniel W. Miller.
10—Frank Smith.
11—George Wilson.
12—Hattie Wilson, Nellie Klein.
13—George Thomas.
14—Wolf Yucker.
15—Stephen N. Flynn.
16—George E. Morse.
17—Nellie Miller.
18—Edward Eagan.
19—Charles D. Shiel.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Beeching & Co.—Frank D. Arthur. Matter of O'Brien—James M. Ward. Rosenthal vs. Blumenthal—Thomas F. Donnelly. Eischberg vs. Haines—George F. Gourand. Monroe vs. Renwick—William L. Turner. Franklin Savings Bank vs. Mescall—Chase Mellen.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen J.—New Jersey Construction Company vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Horace Secor, Jr. Huntley vs. Huntley—Charles A. Hess. Whitman vs. Sniffen—J. W. Hutchinson. Collins vs. Brodrick—Julius M. Mayer.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Cornelius F. Kingsland vs. Edgar C. Fuller—Ed. F. D. Beixedon. Matter of Beeching & Co.—Alexander A. Forman, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Leonore C. Lindau vs. Josef Schwab—Thomas B. Odell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

202—Briggs vs. Goerke.
43—Emilinson vs. Penn. R. R.
199—Maller vs. Traver.
148—Maxwell vs. Thomas.
209—Tyler vs. Anglo, &c., Savings Association.
210—De Caro vs. Met. St. Ry.
211—Jacobs vs. N. W. Assurance Co.
213—Schluchtner vs. Straeffer.
216—Bezer vs. Hall Signal Co.
218—Morrissey vs. Westchester Ry.
220—Woods vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Johnson, J.

454—Hendrickson vs. Hendrickson.
462—Smith vs. Smith.
262—Kissam vs. Nichols.
442—Acker vs. Doscher Friedman Co.
398—Hinman vs. Davlin.
357—Wuest vs. Reitz.
416—Fougera vs. Fougera.

To be continued.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

4432—Rourke vs. Jackson's Arch'l Works.
2730—Pommerants vs. Marks.
5112—Slocum vs. Sutherland.
4601—Warrington vs. Nassau R. R.
4625—Applegate vs. Robertson.
4651—Smalley vs. Nassau R. R.
4705—Quackenboss vs. Foster.
4718—Beissbarth vs. Fleischman.
4751-4753—Wells & Zerweck vs. Tolk et al.
4786—Jacob vs. Jacob.
4787—Ruddon vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.
4807—Wissell vs. Ott.
4825—Remley vs. Long Island R. R.
1717—McVeigh vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5064—Osnowitz vs. Berkowitz.
2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.
5325—Johnson vs. Post.
4701—Maloney vs. Nassau R. R.
2920—Roeder vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4838—Gerigle vs. Met. St. R. R.
4877—Braitsch vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4905½—Blonda vs. Zeltner Brewing Co.
4913—Canaris vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
4935—Fellows vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4949—Dent vs. Corrigan.
4968—Bratton vs. Schirmer.
1825—Abele vs. Hamilton.
4984—Connelly vs. Nassau R. R.
4996—Meyerose vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4999—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Duquesne.
5003—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Davis.
5004—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Gartner.
5012—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Meyers.
5028—Rooney vs. Geoghegan.
5040—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5043—Martin et al. vs. Langan.
5056—Regan vs. City of Brooklyn.
5062—Smith vs. Eppig.
5075—Fowler vs. Nassau R. R.

The following cases are held ready for Wednesday:

5076—Stewart vs. Fruh.
5083—McKenna vs. Meallia.
4791—Yates vs. Smith.
5329—Elliott vs. Am. Transfer Co.
2627—Klages vs. Nassau R. R.
4208—Davenport vs. Nassau R. R.
4441—Wright vs. Grannis.
5101—Sheriff vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5121—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5136—Sutton vs. Hoffman.
5150—Smith vs. Schultz Co.
5152—N. Y. & Ottawa R. R. vs. Franklin Trust Co.
5178—Budweiser Brewing Co. vs. Saladius.
5192—Coleman vs. Frost.
5193—Bell vs. Wendelkin.
5194—Bell vs. Cohen.
5222—Barnett vs. Ayres.
5229—Wagner vs. Chapman.
5241—Wadsworth vs. Furst.
5263—Swenson vs. McNeill.
3631—Sternberg vs. Bkn., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
3993—Earle vs. Matthews
5269—Johnson vs. Penn. R. R.
5296—Gray vs. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co.
5298—Weil vs. Solomon.
5304—Gray vs. Press Pub. Co.
5311—Smith vs. Outwater.
5314—Boyer vs. Sanford.
5327—Howe et al. vs. Corbin.
5341—Downey vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
5360—Melzer Artistic Co. vs. Mahlstedt.
3017—King vs. Harrison et al.
2255—Kreideweis vs. Frese et al.
3490—Malzi vs. Met. St. R. R.
5249—People ex rel. Brymer vs. Gray.
3641—Ambrozzi vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
4876—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and New Jersey Bridge Co.
4511—Beardsley vs. Met. St. R. R.
2676—Punch vs. Nassau R. R.
1650—Gurfein vs. Nassau R. R.
4094—Non Electric Co. vs. Peabody.

The following causes if marked ready will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

3705—Joyce vs. B. H. R. R.
3563—Guon vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
5266—Murphy vs. Haaf et al.
5255—Ferroni vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
5295—Hanfield vs. Lorette et al.
5217—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.
1286—Wilcock vs. Heermance.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Held in Room 7 County Court House.

505—Hambrecht vs. Kearn.
189—Wilkens vs. Combs.
545—Buckley vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
546—Dowling vs. Nassau Electric R. R
465—Donigan vs. Krantz.

CITY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.

Henry P. Brocklesbury, forgery; James F. Read, attempted assault; Francis Harrington, attempted burglary.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Johanna Mulchahey, Margaretha Achtmann, Johann Maurer, Isaac B. Hoagland, Elliott B. Thurber, Alfred Ebner, Coles P. Davids, Charles Osborn, Joseph Johnson, and George S. Rockwell. The accounting of Rachel Smith, (motion.) Revocation of probate of Honora Dunne. Revocation of letters testamentary of Samuel Morris. The estate of Lindley Pyle.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT, Queens County—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

162—Baylis vs. Brettler.
169—Butler vs. New York and Queens Co. R. R.
172—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
178—Smith vs. Sault.
181—Holka vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
184—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
191—Schmit vs. Gillen.
200—Stumpf vs. Metropolitan St. R. R. Co.
185—Chambers vs. Gillen.
209—Smith vs. Terry.
211—Bulmer vs. Fernwood Park and Land Improvement Co.
216—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
217—McLaughlin vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
218—The Garden City Co. vs. Ruckle.
221—Simpson as administrator vs. King.
221½—Phillips vs. Metropolitan St. R. R. Co.

HIS BONES TURNED TO CHALK.

Peter Peters of Union Hill Died After Having Been Bedridden for Thirty-five Years.

Peter Peters died last night at his home in Liberty Street, near Bergen Line Avenue, Union Hill, N. J. He was forty-seven years old and had been confined to his bed for thirty-five years. When he was twelve years old he was attacked by a disease which caused his bones to turn into chalk. He was unable to leave his bed for the reason that he could not move without breaking some one of his bones. After the change was completed he was unable to move at all. His parents, who were prominent in church circles, died about fifteen years ago. They left a little money, and when that was exhausted the church people took charge of Peters and supported him, several denominations sharing the expense. Church people will also defray the cost of the funeral.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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For particulars apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Telephone 1297 Cortlandt. 69 Liberty St.

ADJOINING TUXEDO, AT BEAUTIFUL Greenwood Lake. HOTEL LINDEN.
40 rooms, stables, water front, 6 acres, $7,000. Bargain!!!!! V. K. STEVENSON, Executor.

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THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

14 FIFTH AV.—First apartment, with well-lighted kitchen in basement; private stairway from butler's pantry. GEO. G. GUION, 100 Broadway.

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393 WEST END AVE.,
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Corner Apartment, eight rooms, elevator service, heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also Apartment, 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

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SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
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NUTLEY, N. J.—Handsome Colonial house, 7 bedrooms; modern improvements; 3 minutes from station. Send for illustrated circular to MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, N. J.

FOR RENT.—House, 9 rooms; stable; 12 acres; plenty fruit; very near station; White Plains; $600 a year. Box 226 White Plains, N. Y.

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5 AND 7 EAST 16TH STREET, 50x90,
Lofts with heat, passenger, and freight elevators. GEO. G. GUION, 100 Broadway.

345 BROADWAY.—To rent, choice offices and desk rooms at low rates. Apply [illegible]

THE RACING SEASON OPENS

First Day of the Metropolitan Circuit Draws a Large Crowd to Aqueduct.

FITZGERALD HANDLES FLAG

The Carter Handicap, the Event of the Day's Programme, Won by the Manxman—Peace Was Victorious in the Maiden Two-Year-Old Dash.

Early racing on the metropolitan circuit is, at its best, not without its disadvantages, and those who journeyed to the Queens County Jockey Club's track at Aqueduct, yesterday, found that this year's opening was not an exception to the rule. To begin with, the rain of Sunday made the condition of the track unfavorable for brilliant contests, and, added to this, the wind that blew in from Jamaica Bay chilled the marrow of one's bones, and made standing room in the betting ring preferable to a seat on the grand stand. But, in spite of these unfavorable conditions, a large crowd turned out, and from the moment the first train to the track unloaded its passengers until the sixth race was over, racegoers who had not met since the season closed at Morris Park last year were busy renewing old acquaintances.

President Reilly and Superintendent Tucker worked hard during the Winter to have everything comfortable for their visitors, and they succeeded in all that was in their power to accomplish. The grand stand is now furnished with comfortable, roomy benches, instead of the straight-backed, uncomfortable benches of last season, and the stand itself has been moved back sixty feet on one end and eighty on the other, thus allowing the spectators not only to judge more accurately a close finish, but also to have a better view throughout of a race. The big Stewards' stand in the infield has been taken down, and a small boxlike affair for the judge placed in its stead, so that the view of some portion of a race on the backstretch is not cut off, as was the case formerly. Another improvement that the visitors were thankful for was the placing of the positions of the horses at the post on the jockey board.

The Carter Handicap.

The Carter Handicap, at about seven furlongs, was the feature of the programme, for it brought together a fair field of horses, somewhat above the average class seen at Aqueduct. Fifteen horses were carded, but four were scratched, and Junior was added.

There were any number of "good things" in the race, if the gossip of the paddock was to be believed, and one of them, The Manxman, captured the winner's share of the one-thousand-dollar purse. Mazarine, on the strength of the fair races he ran at New Orleans during the Winter, was the best thought of, and he went to the post the favorite. The start was delayed for a little while by the antics of Storm King, but when the starter did get the field away, it was to a fair break, with Varus showing a trifle in front, and Storm King, Junior, and Mazarine close behind. The favorite was never prominent after the first furlong had been run, and it looked as if Varus would make a runaway race of it. He kept the lead until the turn into the stretch was made, and then gave way to The Manxman, who came from behind. Varus came to a sudden stop and dropped back to the ruck and finished next to last. Ortolan hung on to The Manxman through the stretch, but Lewis gave the latter a shaking up at the finish, and he won in a drive by half a length. Don't Care and Tabouret both came fast toward the finish, and finished respectively second and third.

The opening dash for three-year-olds at five furlongs gave most of those present their first chance to see "Chris" Fitzgerald, the new starter, wield the flag. The seven starters were a fractious lot, and cut up all sorts of capers at the post. Decide, the favorite, kicked Hill, who had the mount on Sly Fox, and bruised the boy, so that Lambley had to be substituted. Decide also kicked the colt, and it was discovered after the race that Sly Fox had two broken ribs as a result of the kick. The start was not Mr. Fitzgerald's best effort, for Lambent and Sly Fox were not well up with the others when the flag went down. Decide was prominent for a short distance, but in the stretch Takanassee came through and won easily by half a length from Arabian. Mr. Fitzgerald's next effort, in the second race, was a much better one, and gave evidence that his work throughout the meeting should be up to the high standard he maintained in the South. Sixty "layers" did business at the track during the day. The running of the other races, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting, are told of herewith.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:05¼.

1—Takanassee, Bennington & Gardner's ch. f., 4 years, by Iroquois-Babee, 107 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1....(P. Clay)

2—Arabian, W. C. Daly's br. c., 4, 106, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1....(O'Connor)

3—Zanone, Matt Corbett's br. g., 5, 114, 20 to 1....(Penn)

Braw Lad, 112, 10 to 1, (Irving;) Decide, 114, 5 to 2, (Taral;) Sly Fox, 104, 10 to 1, (Lambley,) and Lambent, 105, 4 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by half a length; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:59¼.

1—Peace, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. f., by Midlothian-Turmoil, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5....(Coylie)

2—Chemisette, R. W. Walden & Son's br. f., 110½, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3....(Littlefield)

3—Crown, Thomas L. Reynold's b. f., 107, 30 to 1....(Garrigan)

Dr. Fitzsimmons, 110, 12 to 1, (Sherrer;) Curbstone, 110, 20 to 1, (Irving;) Robert, 110, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Joe Carroll, 107, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Kilarma, 107, 40 to 1, (Frash,) and Overboard, 111½, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:11 2-5.

1—Aratoma, W. Laimbeer's b. c., by Hanover-Reina Victoria, 108 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5....(Irving)

2—Prince Auckland, James Corbett's br. c., 100, 40 to 1 and 12 to 1....(Songer)

3—Bluebeard, J. A. Bennett's b. c., 106, 20 to 1....(Jackson)

First Fruit, 106, 3 to 1, (O'Connor;) Lucid, 112, 7 to 2, (Littlefield;) Byron Cross, 108, 50 to 1, (Hirsch;) Maximo Gomez, 115, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Filament, 105, 50 to 1, (Coylie;) Hairpin, 110, 20 to 1, (Sims;) Tent Pin, 99, 20 to 1, (Maher,) and Corelli, 109, 15 to 1, (P. Clay,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a length and a half between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:29 3-5.

1—The Manxman, J. J. Harrison's ch. c., by Tyrant-Bianca, 4 years, 112 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Lewis)

2—Don't Care, R. W. Walden & Son's br. c., 3, 104, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Hirsch)

3—Tabouret, T. A. Magee's br. f., 3, 106, 6 to 1....(Littlefield)

Ortoland, 106, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Mazarine, 116, 3 to 5, (Sims;) Storm King, 118, 30 to 1, (Murphy;) Tanis, 114, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Sailor King, 104, 8 to 1, (Coylie;) Junior, 100, 40 to 1, (Songer;) Debride, 108, 40 to 1, (Irving;) Varus, 116, 10 to 1, (Penn,) and Our Johnny, 116, 40 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:50 1-5.

1—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4 years, by Hindoo-Ben My Chree, 109 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3....(Sims)

2—King T., H. Durant's b. h., 5, 117, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1....(Lewis)

3—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3, 92, 10 to 1....(O'Connor)

Mount Washington, 105, 20 to 1, (Dean;) Lansdale, 112, 40 to 1, (Irving;) Festa, 87, 10 to 1, (Stanhope;) Roundsman, 115, 7 to 2, (Jackson,) and Cherry Leaf, 116, 4 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:59.

1—Claptrap, W. C. Daly's b. g., by Magnetizer-Clever, 99 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5....(O'Connor)

2—Bessie Taylor, Bennington & Gardner's ch. f., 99, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1....(P. Clay)

3—Ninety Cents, A. J. Joyner's ch. g., 99, 5 to 2....(Maher)

[illegible] Mark, 99, 7 to 1, (Stanhope;) May Landis, 99, 25 to 1, [illegible], 99, 10 to 1, (Lambley;) [illegible], 103, 15 to 1, (Irving,) and Lady Babbie, 107, 8 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by six lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old. Five and one-half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
John Merrell	110	Herman the Great	107
Munich	110	Belvoria	105
St. Frusquin	110	Ellerslie Belle	105
Athamus	110	Amelia D.	105
Harry Crawford	110	Tofane	105
Flax Fall	107	Naviculine	105

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Four and one-half furlongs.

The Diver	112	Illeness	99
Holden	102	King's Pride	99
Asthore	102	Merriness	99
Rusher	102		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About seven furlongs.

Alarum	120	Squan	112
Louise N.	115	Abingdon	111
Tinge	114	Snap Shot	107
Marsian	114	Pink Chambray	102
Passover	112	Hindoonet	95
Juno	112	Isen	93

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Four and one-half furlongs.

Domineer	114	Mark Miles	111
The Camro	114	Whiplash	111
Chanler	114	Autumn	111
Alonet	114	Passe Partout	111
Tulane	114	Subject	111

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and forty yards.

Alarum	112	Atlantus	102
Lansdale	112	Sensational	102
Nay Nay	108		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $500 in 1897 or 1898. Five furlongs.

Summer Sea	111	Storm Queen	105
Ten Spot	109	Continental	102
Charentus	109	Fair Rebel	101
Tobias	108	Olney	96
South Africa	108	Maud Ellis	91
Vigenta	106	Ella Daly	89

Results at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Weather clear and track fast at Ingleside to-day. Results:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-old fillies; purse; half mile. Modwena won, Ann Page second, Crossmolina third. Time—0:49½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Hermanita won, William O'B second, Lucky Star third. Time—1:29¼.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; mile and an eighth. Won't Dance won, Ostler Joe second, Berardillo third. Time—1:55¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Hurdle; purse; mile and a sixteenth. Tortoni won, Texarkana second, George Palmer third. Time—2:02½.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; seven furlongs. Odds On won, Don Luis second, Daisy F. third. Time—1:29.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; one mile. La Goleta won, The Ace second, The Dragon third. Time—1:42¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Chicago Defeats Cincinnati and Cleveland Wins from Louisville—Other Games Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	5	1	.833
Chicago	5	1	.833
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Cincinnati	4	2	.667
Philadelphia	4	2	.667
Brooklyn	3	3	.500
Boston	3	4	.428
Pittsburg	3	4	.428
Washington	2	4	.333
New York	2	5	.286
Louisville	2	7	.222
St. Louis	1	4	.200

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Cleveland, 11; Louisville, 4.
New York-Washington, Brooklyn-Baltimore, Pittsburg-St. Louis, and Boston-Philadelphia postponed.

Games To-day.

New York in Washington.
Brooklyn in Baltimore.
Boston in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Cleveland in Louisville.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

Cleveland, 11; Louisville, 4.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—The Colonels proved easy prey for Tebeau's Indians. Assistant Umpire Woods changed a decision three times in the third inning. Attendance, 200. Score:

Cleveland ....1 0 0 2 4 0 3 0 1—11
Louisville ....0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Chicago 7; Cincinati, 4.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The Reds lost to-day's game after they had gained a comfortable lead in the first half of the eighth inning. Attendance, 500. Score:

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0—4
Chicago ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 .—7

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DRY GOODS.

TO-DAY IS PERFUMERY DAY; PINT BOTTLE Libert's Bay Rum, 10c; Pears' Soap, 8c; Cuticura Soap, 7c; Lyon's Tooth Powder, 7c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EVANS & HECHLER.—The people of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of EVANS & HECHLER, (Phoenix Machine Works,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part One, thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max D. Josephson, as assignee of above-named Evans & Hechler, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the said Court, this 4th day of April, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
[Seal.]

HYMAN & GOLDMAN, Att'ys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. ap5-law6wTu&My17

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best reference; last employer seen. 109 East 53d St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with children; good reference. 121 West 60th St., ring Mrs. Freise's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to care for grown children; personal city reference. Care Finerty, 47 West 99th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable girl as good cook and baker; no objections to assist with washing; city or country; city reference; lady can be seen. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook; no objection to coarse washing; best city references; ring third bell; no cards. 223 East 75th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; understands her business perfectly; good city references. A. F., Box 316, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in first-class private family; very best of reference. A. L. C., 422 West 33d St.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook; best references. 130 West 30th St., care of Perdue.

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DRESSMAKER.—By children's dressmaker; finest kind of hand or machine work; stylish and good fit; reasonable prices; at home; highest references. Browne, 260 West 15th St.

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HOUSEWORK.—By German girl at housework in small, strictly American family; no cards. Apply at present employer's, 115 West 84th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young colored woman to do general housework in flat. Richardson, 321 West 41st St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Six years' reference from present employer. Call at Hotel Manhattan, Madison Av. entrance, on Monday and Tuesday morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day; thoroughly understands her business; excellent city references. L., Box 270, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By Protestant as nurse to young children and assist with chamberwork. Call at present employer's, 525 Madison Av., on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings from 10 until 12 o'clock.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care and feeding of bottle baby from birth; competent to take entire charge; best personal city reference. 749 3d Av., McGirr's bell.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as nurse and chambermaid; good seamstress; willing, obliging; American family preferred; city reference. Call, two days, 1,042 5th Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; by a competent, reliable person; good reference. Call Tuesday, 204 West 64th St. Howard.

NURSE.—By refined German, speaking English, as nurse to one or two growing children; good sewer; Protestant; city references. 65 West 21st St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to procure situation for an elderly French nurse; highest reference. Inquire Monday at 11 East 61st St., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as experienced nurse; reliable; references; city or country. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid where butler and footman are kept; best of New York and Newport residences; present employer can be seen. Address, by letter only, M. J. C., 19 West 32d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl as seamstress; no objection to light chamberwork; two years' reference. 224 West 67th St., care Bayer.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly understands care of silver, salads, wines; best city reference; wages $20; city or country. M. K., 257 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; lady seen; country for Summer months; trustworthy, willing, obliging; fond of children; wages, $20. 318 East 31st St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a young man, aged 28; quick and accurate; moderate salary. F. W. Kent, Box 194 Times Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—By a thoroughly reliable young man as butler; eight years' best city reference; good valet and silver cleaner. 157 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—Single; age, 34; thoroughly competent; moderate wages; best city references. Care Tennant, 598 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By competent Englishman; 15 years' first-class references; aged 37. Butler, care of Peeke, 52 East 58th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; city reference. F. C. Bras, 158 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, roads, and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By young Protestant man as coachman in country; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent reference. Young, 112 East 87th St.

COACHMAN.—English; single; age, 34; medium size; 14 years' excellent reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. Joseph, Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Useful if required; careful driver; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and useful man; Swede; careful driver; best reference. Carlson, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

COACHMAN—Experienced and reliable; single; city or country. French, 112 West 21st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136, New Brunswick, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—A gentleman wishes to recommend a Swedish man as cook and valet and to take charge of apartment for one or more gentlemen; he is very efficient. R. H., Room 302 Kennedy Building, corner 22d St. and 4th Av.; office hours, 2 to 5.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Parlormaid and waitress for small family; city reference. Call at 50 West 72d St. from 9 until 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A waitress in private family for two months. Apply at 44 East 35th St. Tuesday, 9 to 2.

HELP·WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Upright persons to travel; salary $780 and expenses; reference; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

BOARDING WANTED.

58TH ST., [illegible] WEST.—Desirable, sunny, outside rooms, [illegible] convenient to L and all cars; [illegible] terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT 2 LARGE front rooms, [illegible] closets and [illegible] bath to [illegible]; [illegible] elevated station and Central Park. Address E., Box 191 Times.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.

PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH

R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. f1-law6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 68 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-law6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-law6mTu

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 94, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-law6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 8th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-law6mTu

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-law6mTu

"My father, after eating, had a kind of bearing down or heavy feeling, like a great weight lay on his stomach. Some nights he couldn't sleep because of wind coming from his stomach. In the morning he would have a sour taste in his mouth, and his breath would be bad. One night he found an advertisement of Ripans Tabules in the mail box, and resolved to make trial of them. The first box did not bring immediate relief, but the second box worked wonders. He is cured now, and is not kept awake at night any more."

The above is from a letter written by the son of a wholesale grocery salesman who lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—for FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 58 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 58 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

SHORTILL, MARGARET EMMA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles M. Brennan, Mary E. Kane, Margaret Rogers, Hannah L. Provost, Adelaide B. Hart, Josephine C. Meehan, Caroline G. Fessenden, Michael M. O'Connor, Agnes McCabe, Joseph O'Connor, Margaret A. O'Connor, and Charles O'Connor, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET EMMA SHORTILL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah Jones of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 9th, 1886, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Emma Shortill, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES A. DEERING, Attorney for petitioner, 15 Wall St., New York City. ap19-law7wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

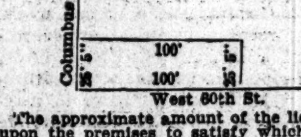
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against MATTHEW KELLY, ANNIE KELLY, and others, defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Columbus (formerly known as Ninth) Avenue and West 60th Street, and running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet 5 inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with 60th Street, and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, 25 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of 60th Street, and thence westwardly, along 60th Street, 100 feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block 1,113, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The premises to be sold are known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and the following is a diagram thereof:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $45,806.25, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1898, besides the costs and allowance, amounting to $373.40, with interest thereon from April 6th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money, or allowed to the purchaser, is taxes for 1896, $642; taxes for 1897, $630; unpaid water rents for 1897, $93.10, and assessment of July 20th, 1894, $7.12, making an aggregate of $1,372.22, to which should be added the interest on said amounts, respectively.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
ap12-2aw3wTu&F&my2

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE,
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Apr. 26 10 AM	K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G. Tu., June 7

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..Tues., May 10, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., April 28, Noon
Bremen..........Thursday, May 5, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. W. II.. Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller.... May 21, 10 AM
Fulda.... May 7, 10 AM	Werra.... May 28, 10 AM
Ems.... May 14, 10 AM	Kai. W. II. June 4, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P M	Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon	Patria, June 4, 4 P M
Palatia, May 21, 4 P M	Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM

Also, S. S. Russia, April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing under the British or Belgian Flag Every Wednesday at Noon.

WESTERNLAND. April 27	NOORDLAND.... May 11
BERLIN........ May 4	FRIESLAND.... May 18

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Normandie.... April 30	La Gascogne.... May 21
La Bourgogne.... May 7	La Bretagne.... May 28
La Touraine.... May 14	La Bourgogne.... June 4

Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda.. April 23	Boadicea.... May 14
Victoria.... May 7	Alexandra.... May 21

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu........ April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu........ May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu........ May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu........ June 8, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF CHINA... May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA... May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.. June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA;

WARRIMOO, May 5. AORANGI, June 2
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Pawnee, Tues., Apr. 26	Seminole, Tues., May 3
Algonquin, Fri., Apr. 29	Pawnee, Friday, May 6

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 385 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon	Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon	Majestic, June 15, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 45 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $40 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM	Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM	Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM	Aurania, May 24, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Spaarndam.......Saturday, April 30, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam.......Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOBILE........April 30
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:30 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:30 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,238, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:35, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:35 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40, 5:35 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 3:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, [illegible]

[illegible]

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St. (Penn. R. R.) [illegible]

[illegible]

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

[illegible]

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WILLIAM SEXTON IS DEAD

The Old-Time Billiard Champion and Sporting Man Succumbs to Heart Disease.

HE DEFEATED MANY CHAMPIONS

For a Year He Was Champion of the World—Record for the Best Run in the Cushion Carrom Game Still Stands.

William Sexton, champion billiard player of the world at one time, and considered by many the best round-the-table player that ever lived, died suddenly at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Johnson's Hotel, better known by its former name, as Trainor's Hotel, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

Thousands of dollars had passed through Sexton's hands, from prizes won and the earnings of his billiard rooms, but his generosity to others less fortunate was so extensive that he suffered from it in the end, his latter days being spent almost in indigence. Some three months ago he took up his residence in Trainor's Hotel, where his feeble health had frequently been noted. Yesterday he went out for a walk, and returned feeling poorly. He took a chair in the barroom, and soon asked to be carried to his chamber, but before he could be put to bed he died. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause. He leaves a wife, with whom he had not been living of late.

Almost from his birth, April 8, 1854, in Burlington, Vt., Sexton was identified with billiard playing. It was erroneously supposed that Sexton was a hunchback, owing to the results of an accident in Boston in 1871, through which one shoulder was unduly raised. Sexton fell and broke his collarbone, but neglected the injury, with bad result. It did not affect his playing, however. Sexton was not of age when he came into notice as an expert player. When he was twenty years old he defeated Charles E. Effler, the Albany champion. Two years later he first met George F. Slosson.

In 1875 Sexton encountered A. P. Rudolphe of France, and through the meeting was first classed as a first-class player. Rudolphe objected to Sexton entering the Garnier-Lorillard tournament, in November, on the ground that he was not a first-class expert. Sexton challenged Rudolphe in answer, and defeated him thirty-three out of thirty-five games. The following year Sexton won his first victory over Slosson in a match in Tammany Hall for $1,000.

Early in 1876, Sexton took a trip to France under peculiar conditions. Maurice Vignaux, the French champion, had won the Collender Challenge Cup on this side the ocean, and had failed to return it on leaving this country, as the conditions of the challenge demanded. So Sexton was sent to France to win it. The match was played under difficulties on Sexton's part, and he lost, but he always considered that he was defrauded of victory. Many of the American colony in Paris coincided in his belief, and made up a purse, which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles presented him. Sexton accepted it only when assured that no Frenchman had contributed.

After a big tourney, in which he took most of the honors, Sexton, on his return from Paris, started to tour the country with Slosson. In Tammany Hall in 1877 he met Joseph Dion, who was then coming into prominence as a billiard player, and defeated him, winning a one-thousand-dollar purse. In December the same year, he played Dion again for $4,000 a side, again for the championship, and won, giving his adversary 200 points in a 1,000-point game.

In 1879 he defeated Slosson in a preliminary game for the world's championship, and in the final match for the championship played at Tammany Hall, he won it with a cash prize of $2,000. His championship honors were retained but one year, when Schaefer played him for the championship and $5,000 a side, winning by a score of 600 to 585.

In the cushion-carrom game his list of victories was also a long one. In playing with Schaefer in 1881 in a match game for $2,500 a side, he not only defeated Schaefer, but made the record that stands at present for the best run—77 points, against Schaefer's best for the game of 23. During his early years Sexton kept a billiard room and bar on the Bowery, that was in high repute with sporting men. It was called the "Gold Mine," and Sexton admitted that $250 was an average day's receipts.

Of late years Sexton had managed several billiard rooms about the city. He once had a place at 1,292 Broadway. A benefit had been arranged for him in Boston, and was to have been given last night, and at which he expected to be present.

THEOSOPHISTS AT WAR.

Justice Werner, in an Action Between Rival Societies, Calls It a Perplexing Entanglement.

Alexander H. Spencer recently, through his counsel, Messrs. Shipman & Larocque, sought in the Supreme Court, Special Term, to have an injunction continued which he had secured as Vice President and Treasurer of the Theosophical Society in America, in his suit against Katharine A. Tingley and E. August Neresheimer, to restrain them from their alleged endeavor unlawfully to obtain possession of the society's property for the purpose of turning it over to another society, known as the Universal Brotherhood, and for the appointment of a receiver. Justice Werner, before whom the hearing was had, yesterday refused the application.

"It would be difficult to imagine," Justice Werner said, "a more interesting or perplexing entanglement than that presented by the record herein. The disciples of Theosophism, in their zealous study and practice of occultism, seem to have overlooked some of the formalities which ordinarily govern men in their dealings with each other. Whether these formalities are deemed of controlling force in their exalted realms of philosophy, it is not our purpose to inquire, because, however that may be, we must determine the question before us in accordance with the prosaic and practical rules which flourish in our own atmosphere."

The complaint alleged that the defendants as members of the "Universal Brotherhood," an organization formed for the study and practice of the principles of "Theosophy," had wrongfully taken and converted certain property belonging to the plaintiff's society, an organization formed for the same general purposes. The court holds that the plaintiff does not show that he legally holds any office which entitles him to maintain an action for or on behalf of the unincorporated association which he claims to represent.

It was perfectly competent and legal, Justice Werner said, for the society to attach itself to, and become part of a larger body and transfer the records to it, if this was done pursuant to a resolution regularly adopted. The plaintiff did not show that it was not done. If such action was sought to be accomplished by unlawful methods the court should be clearly and explicitly informed of the particulars in which the alleged illegality consisted.

TEACHER BECAME INSANE.

Mrs. Gillette of Pratt Institute Taken to Kings County Hospital.

Mrs. Mary Gillette, an instructor in domestic science at Pratt Institute, was taken yesterday to the Kings County Hospital, suffering from insanity. She is forty-five years old, and has been employed as instructor in the institute for several years. She lives with her married daughter, Mrs. Vance, at 361 Classon Avenue. Yesterday morning she became ill, and soon after began to show symptoms of insanity. She finally became so violent that it became necessary to summon Surgeon Merriman of St. John's Hospital, who took her to the Kings County institution.

Dr. Merriman thinks that Mrs. Gillette's trouble was caused by overwork. She has been engaged on the writing of a book on domestic science, and it is thought that this, coupled with her other duties, may have been too much for her.

Smallpox on the Moravia.

Johannes Becker, a child, four and one-half years old, was removed at Quarantine from the Hamburg-American Line steamer Moravia, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, to the reception hospital suffering from smallpox. Thirty-nine passengers who occupied quarters in the same steerage compartment as the patient were removed to Hoffman Island for observation, and all passengers were vaccinated. The steamer was detained for disinfection, and was then allowed to proceed to her dock.

PRINCIPAL WRIGHT'S ADDRESS.

A Patriotic Appeal Made by Him to the Pupils of Public School No. 7.

Principal J. Frank Wright of Public School No. 7, who at the time of the breaking out of the civil war was a teacher in the same school, and then made addresses on the war to his pupils, at the opening exercises of the school the other day made his second war address to the teachers, pupils, and the janitor, David Knipe, showing that the teaching of patriotism in his school had not been neglected. Mr. Wright said:

"Patriotism should be taught in every school in the United States. No man is fit to teach the children of America who does not love his country and honor her flag; who is not, in fact, himself a patriot. To love God, your neighbor, and country, to love labor, to seek the light, and to do right—these constitute the highest duty of man. When the great civil war commenced in April thirty-seven years ago the patriotic teachers of this school made the great war flag that you have just saluted, and it floated from the flagstaff of the old schoolhouse during all the dark days of that terrible conflict to maintain the Union, 'till slavery was abolished, till liberty and union, one and forever,' was proclaimed to all the nations of the world.

"When that great day dawned upon the land this old war flag was taken down and carefully guarded as a great treasure; and we behold and salute it now, not indeed blazing in the full glory of all the stars that shine in our flag to-day, not in all the brilliancy of coloring of thirty-seven years ago, but still an object of loving reverence, a symbol of the patriotism that fired the hearts of Samuel D. Allison and that noble band of teachers who taught under its folds lessons of good morals, gentle manners, and loyalty to country, as well as those less important ones, belonging more properly to the school curriculum. As I look around this hall I fail to see a single face among the teachers that I saw thirty-seven years ago.

All are scattered now and fled,
"Some are married, some are dead.

"Most of the teachers here now were not born then. But the best lessons of the school of that day are the lessons of this, and therefore teachers and pupils are just as patriotic now as they were then.

"When this new building was dedicated, in 1893, the patriotic School Trustees of the Tenth Ward—Charles B. Stover, Dr. Louis Haupt, Patrick Carroll, John Hogan, and Henry Henschel—caused this old war flag to be presented to the admiring gaze of a new generation, and then directed that it should be preserved forever in the special cabinet which now decorates this assembly room. They did this so that you and all pupils who may follow you might look upon it and learn from its history a lesson of patriotism never to be forgoten.

"To-day the Nation enters upon the third war during the history of this school. The first was the war with Mexico; the second was the war to preserve the Union; this war with Spain is not a war for conquest, but a war for humanity. It is my firm conviction that the Almighty has decreed that the slaughter of innocents, the starvation of hundreds of thousands of aged men, harmless women, and little children by cruel Spaniards in the Island of Cuba shall cease. Our country is only the instrument in His hand to put an end to murder and rapine and cruel wrong. May His wisdom direct the soldiers of our army and navy till wrong and oppression shall cease in that island, till justice and mercy and right shall prevail. May a glorious victory be won by our forces and the patriots of Cuba, to the end that peace, plenty, and liberty shall take the place of war, starvation, and oppression in that stricken land.

"Mr. Janitor, you are hereby directed to unfurl the war flag of old No. 7 from the flagstaff of the school. Let it float there, a symbol of power and the patriotism of every teacher and pupil beneath its folds, from this day of conflict and hope to the final hour of a complete, glorious, and righteous victory.

"It is my firm conviction that the patriotism of old No. 7 is the patriotism of every other school in the Greater New York. It is the same as that now glowing in the heart of every true American."

LEGAL NOTES.

Alleged Coercion by Members of a Trades Union.—Benjamin P. Davis, claiming to be a skillful hod-hoisting engineer by trade and occupation, dependent upon his daily labor therein for the support and maintenance of his family, brought suit in the Supreme Court against the United Portable Hoisting Engineers and another, formed for the purpose of securing employment in this trade for its members and to prevent other persons of the same trade, but not members of the union, from securing or retaining such employment, and secured judgment against defendants for money due, and from interfering with him in his occupation and from procuring his dismissal from employment, by threats or otherwise. That judgment has now been reversed by the Appellate Division, on appeal, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin. The court holds that there is absolutely no foundation for a money judgment. Davis averred that in the latter part of 1896, while he was in the employ of Merrit P. Simpson, the defendants by threats, through one Gibbons, an officer and agent, that their engineeers would withdraw from his employment, intimidated and coerced him into yielding to their demands, and that for no other reason Davis was discharged, and had been unable since to obtain employment. The court holds that, as the whole drift of Mr. Simpson's testimony was that he employed the plaintiff only temporarily, until he could get union engineers, the plaintiff failed in establishing that his discharge was the result of a design on the part of the defendants, under any and all circumstances, to exclude him from making his livelihood. "It is true," Justice Patterson said, "that Simpson says that he understood that Gibbons would stop his engineers in case he did not stop Mr. Davis. But there can be no doubt that members of trades unions, as well as other individuals, have a right to say that they will not work with persons who do not belong to their organizations; and whether they say it themselves or through their organized societies can make no difference. They have the right by that method to secure employment for their own members. It was held, therefore, that plaintiff had failed to prove his charge that he was the object of a persecution, based upon a determination to exclude him from working at his trade for anybody or under any circumstances." Justice Ingraham gave a concurring opinion, but Justice Rumsey dissented, holding that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the court below in finding, as it did, that Simpson was practically coerced into discharging Davis from his employment, and that the object with which that coercion was applied was to prevent his employment because he had been rejected in his application for membership in the union.

⁂

Negligence and Contributory Negligence.—Anthony S. Dillon, now deceased, and his son entered a car of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, near the ferryhouse of the Long Island Ferry, at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street. They were smoking and remained on the front platform. The car, which was proceeding at a rapid rate, turned a curve into First Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street, and after it had rounded the curve the deceased, hearing the conductor inside the car rapping upon the window of the front door for his fare, was in the act of turning or had just turned to pay the fare, when the car, thus rapidly driven, deflected from the straight line of the ordinary track on First Avenue, struck with violence the temporary turnout, (necessitated by the construction of a sewer upon the regular track,) and was thrown into the street and sustained serious injuries. He testified on the trial that he was ignorant of the existence of this turnout. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, has affirmed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff on the verdict of a jury, and overruled the defendant's exceptions, which were to be directed to be heard in that tribunal in the first instance. It was contended on the part of the company that there was no testimony to show that deceased was free from contributory negligence. Justice Patterson says the absence of contributory negligence may be shown from facts and circumstances, as well as by direct testimony of witnesses. The plaintiff's standing upon the front platform, ignorant of the situation of the track, was not of itself negligence. If there was any question of contributory negligence, it was properly one to go to the jury. There was also evidence, Justice Patterson said, from which the jury could conclude that the driver was guilty of contributory negligence in driving the car at a rapid rate when it struck the turnout.

Our young men's department has "the grip"—the grip on young men's fancy.

For we have cloths bought and cut, solely for young men—which means patterns and colors few grown men indulge in; styles such as young men alone demand.

But we haven't forgotten the quiet young man.

Sizes 32 to 35 inches chest measure; prices $12 to $28.

Many a lad of 12, changing from short to long trousers, has been guyed for wearing his father's clothes.

Long-trouser suits, with all the mannishness taken out, are difficult to make; but we make them.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

QUIET ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Government Not to Accept Any More Telegraphic Transfers from Treasury Points.

WHEAT UP NEARLY SIX CENTS

Bankers Patriotic, but Stocks Sag Pending Issue of War Loan—Rumored Shortage of 10,000,000 Bushels in Grain Supply.

The narrow stock market yesterday—less than 150,000 shares were sold, and the bond sales did not exceed $1,000,000—opened heavily. Through lack of support of any potent character, and lack of war or peace developments, it sagged, and after fitful spells of faint rallying, closed weak and generally lower than on Saturday. Railroad bonds reflected the dull and heavy stock market. Old Government 4s were weak, declining fractionally, but the new 4s rallied, and had a net advance of about ¾ per cent. The outside market was featureless. There was not enough news in trading hours of a trustworthy character to stimulate speculation based on a disaster to the National arms or to warrant investment for speedy peace.

Sixty-nine stocks were active. Forty-eight declined from ⅛ to 4 points, eleven stood still, and ten advanced. In the declines were Sugar, ⅝, to 115⅛; Tobacco, 1⅝, to 100½; Burlington, 1⅛, to 89⅝; St. Paul, 1⅝, to 84; Starch, 4, to 5; New York Central, 1, to 106½; St. Joseph and Grand Island second preferred, 2⅝, to 13½, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 49½. The 2-point rise was in Detroit Gas, to 47. Brooklyn Union Gas advanced 1½, to 111½, and Hawaiian Sugar, 1, to 17¼. There was an entire absence of excitement during the transaction of business on the Stock Exchange.

The money question was discussed more frequently and earnestly than during any day last week, because each day brings the stock market nearer to the inevitable, the issue of a war loan. At banks many inquiries have been made by investors as to its amount and the interest rate.

Money Rate 2 1-2 Per Cent.

Call money was nominally 2½ per cent. yesterday, with time loans as nominally at 6 per cent., but it was discovered that what time money has been put out recently has been at a stipulated gold-interest-bearing rate. This straw pointing to tightness was supplemented by the following notice from the Sub-Treasury, and at the instance of Secretary Gage:

"After to-day this office will not receive deposits on account of shipments of currency from Washington or telegraphic transfers to any point."

"This," said Deputy United States Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman, "means that we will receive no deposits on account of transfers and will transfer nothing. We will not receive gold even for transfer of gold from Treasury points. The Government is short of currency. It cannot print more than a certain amount of bills, and that amount is not greater than needed by the Government for its own business. In other words, the present supply is not more than enough to provide for the Treasury's own wants, and the war situation has created a larger demand on its resources. The New York banks must now attend to transfers by express."

This decision is likely to be reflected in this week's bank statement. The Sub-Treasury's transfers yesterday were half a million dollars. The demand for currency in the country is increasing, but at this rate and estimating the transfers by the local banks at $1,500,000 per week, the demand on them henceforth, without any increase over past calls, will be $4,500,000 a week, so that the guard over resources, in the face of the imminent bond issue, is bound to be closer until the strain on the money market is tested. While the rate for sterling exchange was higher, L. Von Hoffmann & Co. announced an engagement of $250,000 European gold.

If affairs were dull and drooping on the Stock Exchange, they were just the reverse on the Produce Exchange. There was a war grain market, and quotations rocketed to record figures on a wild scramble to buy abroad. The excitement in the wheat "pit" was to a pitch of intensity, hardly reached since last July, and coarse grains rose in sympathy.

Wheat Reaches $1.16 3-4.

May wheat, which closed on Saturday at $1.11, reached $1.16¾, a net gain of 5¾ cents, closing at that figure. July wheat at Saturday's close was 94⅝ cents. It scored a net advance of 4½ cents a bushel. May corn rose 1½ cents net, and July the same, and May oats went up 1⅜ cents. The business of the day was very large. Exportation was reported as 320,000 bushels of wheat, 1,200,000 of corn, and 600,000 of oats for Eastern seaboard ports. Prices after the opening were sustained by the expert report of a decrease in the visible supply of wheat of 3,240,000 bushels, a shortage of 10,000,000 bushels under 1897, when only about 1,500,000 bushels' decrease was expected. The rise put No. 1 Northern wheat at $1.19. A month ago it was $1.04⅝, and April 25, 1897, 88⅝ cents.

The Wall Street district was dressed for war yesterday. The display of the National emblem was almost equal to that of the Fall campaign of 1896, and some of the flags were not only large and handsome, but of silk.

All bankers talked with yesterday approved of the war measure which would put stamps on checks, &c., but they were of the opinion that the exemption of checks under $20 would result in evasions, such as drawing several checks under $20 to make up an amount, to avoid the cost of stamps.

Jersey City's Tax Board.

The New Jersey Tax Commissioners re-elected President James H. Love yesterday. It is his fourth consecutive term. Clerk James C. Connolly was permitted to hold over for another year without action by the board. He is a Democrat. The board is composed of two Republicans and one Democrat.

The Best is
None Too Good for This
Emergency.

Dr. Jaeger's Sanatory Underwear

The Proper Underclothing for Army and Navy.

Guards against the injurious effects of dampness and climatic changes. Acknowledged to be the best safeguard against fever and contagious diseases.

Dr. Jaeger's Stomach Bandage

is indispensable in active service.
PRICE, 70c. to $1.00.

Write for illustrated catalogue giving name of our agent in your city.

MAIN RETAIL STORE:
16 West 23d Street
New York

BRANCHES:
166 Broadway
248 West 125th St.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Peculiar Point in the Assessment of Duty on Toweling Decided—Preparations for Removal.

In an opinion written by ex-Judge Somerville, the Board of Classification yesterday sustained the protest of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. of Chicago against the customs' classification of an importation of "twenty-inch colored cotton huck toweling." These goods were assessed for duty by the Collector under Paragraph 322 of the Tariff act 45 per cent. ad valorem as "a manufacture of cotton not specially provided for." The importers claimed that the importation was dutiable as cotton cloth, colored or dyed, under Paragraph 305, at 2¾ cents a square yard.

The board found that the goods in question were designed for use as towels, four lines of colored threads being woven into the fabric, transversely to the warp, so as to separate each towel by a definite line of demarkation, at the point where it is to be cut off from the piece preparatory to being made into a completed article. "In our judgment," said the board in its decision, "these goods come within the definition of the term 'cotton cloth' as defined in Paragraph 310 of the Tariff act, and as such being colored in substantial respects, they are specially provided for in every particular as to the count of threads, weight, value, &c., in said Paragraph 305, under which the protestant makes claim for classification. * * * The protest is sustained and the Collector's decision reversed, with instructions for the appropriate order of reliquidation."

The work of removing the effects of the United States General Appraisers to the new Appraisers' Stores from 125 Bleecker Street, was begun yesterday, and will be completed by the latter part of this week. This transfer includes the handling of nearly half a million documents which are kept on file in the many cases of tariff protests that are presented to this board. The sample bureau also embraces several thousands of specimens.

Ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville, Chairman of the Board of Classification, has departed for his annual vacation trip, having been granted a month's leave of absence.

The Treasury Department has directed that an appeal be taken from the decision of the Board of Classification admitting reeds for whips free of duty under Paragraph 700 of the Tariff act of July, 1897. In this case the General Appraisers overruled the action of the Collector of the Port of New York, who assessed the goods for duty under Paragraph 206 of the Tariff act. The decision of the Board of Classification was based on a decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDERS

New Customs Rulings and Provision for Kansas Pacific Payments.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. B. Howell has issued an order authorizing a modification of manifests and affidavits covering goods imported on frontiers in boats of less than five tons, or in cars or other vehicles. This modification is in harmony with the provisions of Section 9 of the Customs Regulations act of March 2, 1895, and is made applicable to all ports on the Canadian and Mexican frontiers.

In response to an application of Swayne, Hoyt & Co. of San Francisco for a drawback of duty on merchandise covered by certain eight preliminary entries which were filed after the lading of the goods, the Treasury Department has ruled that if the Collector has no reason to doubt that the delay in filing the preliminary entries was due to no willful neglect on the part of the applicants, the certificates of drawback should be issued.

Secretary Gage has issued an important order regarding payment for transportation services performed for the Government by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. The principal of the bonded indebtedness of the said railroad company to the United States, amounting to $6,303,000, having been paid into the Treasury, it is ordered that one-half of the amount due the road for services to the Government shall be withheld and covered into the Treasury as a reimbursement to the United States for interest paid on the bonded indebtedness of the company. It is further ordered that "compensation for like services rendered on and after the date of payment of its indebtedness shall be paid to the company in cash without reference to its interest account with the United States."

The Treasury Department has approved the bond of the Vermont and Providence Line Railroad, as a common carrier of dutiable appraised merchandise in bond, and merchandise in transit to, from, and through the Dominion of Canada.

MUSIC'S EFFECT ON STRENGTH.

Experiments Described at Academy of Science's Meeting Last Night.

The Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences held a regular meeting at the Mott Memorial Library, 64 Madison Avenue, last night.

A committee of four was appointed to submit to the Council of the Academy a proposition for more frequent meetings of the section, and Charles B. Bliss was re-elected Secretary.

J. D. Prince gave an account of some documents of the Passamaquoddy Indian tribes of Maine, which recently came into his possession, reading one which, taken from the wampum records, relates certain incidents of history from the Passamaquoddy point of view. He also read a portion of a Passamaquoddy warrior's love song, which showed that the untutored Maine savage knew how to talk of the silver moon.

L. McWhood spoke on "Motor Effects of Music," which he has been studying with the aid of a modification of the planchette, a very sensitive instrument called the automatograph. The point he has been seeking to determine is the truth of a theory that when one is in a pleasant frame of mind the tendency of movements is away from the body, and when one is in a painful mental state the tendency of movements is toward the body.

Mr. McWhood said he is the first to employ real music as the stimulus in this inquiry. He varies his music from the stirring patriotic like "The Star Spangled Banner," or "Die Wacht am Rhein" to the sad, then to that of the harshest discord, and then to something like the nocturne from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer's Night's Dream." He showed a chart with the results recorded under the varying stimulus of this changing music. His experiments, so far, he regards as inconclusive.

Mr. McWhood also spoke of another investigation that has been occupying his attention, viz.: the effect of music upon one's ability to do work. He used in this investigation an instrument invented by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell to measure fatigue. One experiment showed that his subject in a given time while under the stimulus of sad music performed labor equal to lifting 1,500 pounds in weight, while in the same time the same subject under the influence of the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" performed labor equal to lifting over a ton.

Mr. McWhood said he thought ninety regiments with ten brass bands would be worth more in an invasion of Cuba than 100 regiments with no band.

WHEAT ADVANCES TO $1.20

May Option Touches the Highest Price Reached in Chicago in Years and Closes at $1.19 3-4.

ALL PROVISIONS JUMP HIGHER

July Wheat Sells for 93 1-2 on the Curb Five Minutes After the Close—Liverpool Starts the Advance in Prices.

CHICAGO, April 25.—An extraordinary and almost uninterrupted rise took place to-day on the Board of Trade in the values of grain and provisions. May wheat closed 5⅝c. higher than Saturday, July gained 3⅜c., corn and oats, 1¼c.; pork, 45c. per barrel, and lard and ribs 10@12½c. each. Sensational advices in foreign and outside domestic markets, a decrease of over 3,000,000 bushels in the American visible wheat supply, and small world's shipments caused the upturn in wheat, which all other markets followed.

Although Liverpool opening cables to-day quoted wheat at 3¼d. a bushel advance, this market displayed a halting tendency after the first rush of trading, and throughout the session gave evidence of heavy liquidation on hard spots. While in the first half hour of the session Liverpool had risen the equivalent of 3¼c. a bushel, New York 2½c., and Minneapolis and Duluth 5c., Chicago in the same time was only up 2c.

English country markets showed a gain of 7½c. a bushel since Friday last and Mark Lane (London) of 8c., while Berlin was quoted 2½c. a bushel higher than Saturday. Liverpool continued to climb until at the close futures showed a gain of from 5½c. to 6¼c. per bushel. Duluth and Minneapolis added to the bears' torments by reaching a point 8⅝c. above Saturday's close. This market finally got started, and, from around 91c., July rapidly climbed to 93c. May, which had started only 1c. higher, at $1.15, suddenly jumped, with 1c. and 2c. between trades, to $1.20, the highest price in several years.

Chicago receipts were 141 cars, against 150 cars last year. Minneapolis and Duluth received 425 cars, against 503 the previous year. Of Chicago receipts, 93 cars were contract. The Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour for the day amounted to 600,000 bushels. The world's shipments to Europe last week were 7,423,000 bushels, against 9,052,000 bushels the week before and 3,823,000 bushels the corresponding week of 1897. Russia supplied 1,808,000 bushels of the total, compared with 3,240,000 bushels the week of the year before. The quantity on ocean passage was reduced 880,000 bushels last week. The domestic visible supply surprised the trade by showing a decrease of 3,240,000 bushels against a reduction for the same week of last year of only 778,000 bushels.

May dropped back to $1.17, rallied to $1.20, closing at $1.19¾, sellers, a net gain of 5⅝c. After the advance in July to 93c. the market became very feverish, selling off to 92c., up to 93¼c., down to 92¼c., then up to 92¾c., closing at 92½c. Five minutes after the close 93½c. was paid on the curb for July.

A GASLIGHT INJUNCTION.

Motion Against the Rex Company by the Welsbach Is Granted.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York has granted a motion for preliminary injunction in the Welsbach Light Company's suit claiming infringement upon its patent by the Rex Incandescent Light Company.

The concluding remarks of his opinion are: "Infringement is sufficiently shown. Indeed, when the patent is broadly construed, as Judge Townsend held it should be, it is hardly disputed."

CITIZENS' UNION COMMITTEE.

Dr. E. R. L. Gould Made Treasurer in Place of J. Kennedy Tod.

The General Committee of the Citizens' Union met last evening at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, and adopted resolutions thanking the last Legislature for its action in passing the primary election law. Considerable routine business was transacted. Dr. E. R. L. Gould was made Treasurer, to succeed J. Kennedy Tod, who resigned because of lack of time to attend to the duties of the office, and a committee was appointed to render all possible assistance to the Rapid Transit Commission. The committee includes Abram S. Hewitt, F. H. Betts, J. B. Leavitt, Boudinot Keith, John A. Punderford, Richard Deeves, H. W. Cannon, Walter T. Edmonds, and Nicholas H. Butler.

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Full Brokers' Plan Approved with Minor Amendments.

At the adjourned meeting of the New York Tariff Association (fire underwriters) yesterday the report of the special committee on the regulation of brokers, which was published last Thursday, was adopted with some minor amendments.

The adoption of this report is an important and novel step which may completely change prevalent methods of placing insurance. Only licensed brokers are to receive commissions, and no rebates will be allowed to the assured. Up to May 15 brokers' certificates will be unnecessary.

The following rule was also duly adopted and is now binding on all members:

"From the adjournment of this meeting the rate of brokerage on all risks within the scope of the plan adopted this day by the Association for the Regulation of Brokerage shall be limited to 10 per cent."

An adjournment was then taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, before which time is is expected that the Executive Committee will prepare a set of nominations for the new Committee on Brokerage, which will have charge of the licensing of brokers.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The liability conference, comprising the bulk of the casualty insurance companies, will meet to-day.

The Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company has appointed McFarrell & McFarland agents at Nashville.

John K. Sharkey of Philadelphia has been appointed Assistant General Agent of the Prussian National Insurance Company.

The Indianapolis Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted a rule restricting companies to two agents each after June 1. The rule will disturb the present arrangements of twenty-two companies.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Stylish Millinery.

Search this country over, you'll find nothing nearer in touch with the thought of Paris than the matchless gathering here—and nowhere else prices so low.

PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS.
Select models, no two alike, from Paris and London, with hundreds of copies produced in our own workrooms.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.
An endless variety, including the very latest Parisian ideas.

FLOWERS.
A superb stock; the finest we have ever had; away above high-water mark.

RIBBONS.
Never before such a rich and elegant stock; every best style we could lay our hands on in the ribbon centres of Europe is here; also extreme novelties of home manufacture.

We planned to have the biggest season we ever had, and we're getting it. It isn't often we fall short of our aim, particularly when exquisite styles and striking novelties are so much wanted.

Her Majesty's Corset.

Have you ever worn Her Majesty's Corset? It is a remarkable corset, surely; one you will be interested in, and for that reason we have in our corset department this week a special demonstrator of Her Majesty's Corset who will take proper measures and give special fittings to all who desire them. This corset is totally unlike any other kind we know of, and it is as much an improvement over the average corset as it is unlike them. Built on scientific principles, with a view to aiding women in attaining proper forms without injurious, artificial help. "Her Majesty's" Corset is at once healthful and comfortable, as graceful as any corset can be and yet serving as a perfect body brace.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Counsel for Willis and Philips Argue for a Dismissal of the Joint Indictment for Conspiracy.

The first real fight in the cases of the officials and ex-officials charged with looting the City Works Department of Brooklyn began yesterday in the Supreme Court in that borough. Argument on a motion to dismiss the joint indictment against Theodore B. Willis and William E. Philips for conspiracy was begun before Justice Van Wyck. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, and Col. Albert E. Lamb appeared for the motion, and were opposed by District Attorney Marean and Assistant District Attorney Clarke.

When the motion was called Mr. Nicoll announced that he was not ready. One of the grounds on which the setting aside of the indictments was asked was that Willis had been cited to appear before the Grand Jury and examined as a witness against himself. The District Attorney had surprised them by presenting an affidavit setting forth that Willis was a volunteer witness. Mr. Nicoll said he wished to get at all the facts, and asked for an adjournment for a week or ten days.

Mr. Marean replied that Col. Lamb had called upon him in February and asked that Willis be allowed to go before the Grand Jury and testify. "You don't need much argument or delay," said Justice Van Wyck. The Justice then gave Mr. Nicoll time to read the affidavit.

When the case was again called Mr. Nicoll spoke on the indictment of Willis for conspiracy. He asked for the dismissal of the indictment on two grounds: first, that the overt act complained of had taken place in February, 1896, and that the indictment was found in March, 1898, which was more than two years afterward, and secondly, that improper evidence had been submitted before the Grand Jury.

Gen. Tracy spoke on the bribery indictment. He argued that improper evidence had been given before the Grand Jury. Daniel Doody, the witness on whose testimony the indictment was found, was an accomplice, and his testimony should have been corroborated. This, Gen. Tracy said, had not been done. Col. Lamb argued that the evidence was insufficient. His argument will be continued to-day.

Extracts from the Grand Jury minutes were read by Mr. Nicoll, showing that testimony by Doody was admitted in which the informer stated facts not on absolute knowledge, but on hearsay or opinion.

DEMOCRATS CHEER McKINLEY.

The Kings County General Committee Indorses the Administration.

A rousing meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County was held last night at the headquarters in the Jefferson Building, in Brooklyn. It was a special meeting called to take action in support of the Government. Chairman James Moffett presided. Ex-Police Commissioner James D. Bell made a speech that was warmly applauded. He said that the time for discussion had passed, and every one should stand firmly and squarely with the President. Applause and cheers greeted Mr. McKinley's name. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Government, and commending the action of those employers who have promised to keep open the places of their employes who enlist. Copies were ordered sent to the President and Congress.

Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, made a patriotic speech, in which he said he was proud to hear the name of William McKinley applauded in a Democratic meeting. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, Gen. Horatio C. King, Assistant Corporation Counsel Jenks, Supreme Court Justice Cullen, and others spoke.

Reception for ex-Officials.

The New York Woman's Health Protective Association will give a reception at the Hotel Majestic on Friday, from 4 to 6 o'clock, to ex-Mayor Strong, ex-President Wilson of the Health Board, and Col. Waring. Engrossed resolutions will be presented to the three guests, thanking them for their co-operation with the work of the association while they were in office. There will be music, recitations, and addresses, and all of a more or less patriotic nature. Refreshments will be served.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
General Wm. Booth
TO-NIGHT
at 8 P. M. closes his great Salvation Campaign. Chorus of One Thousand Voices.
Gen. BENJ. F. TRACY will preside.
Secure tickets at box office or at 122 West 14th St.
Family Circle free.
Reserved Seats, 25 and 50 cents.

BIJOU B'way and 30th St.
Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.
To-Night 1,000TH PERFORMANCE. Souvenirs.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
The Biograph, with magnificent War Views, Johnstone Bennett, George W. Leslie, Four Cohans, Mark Murphy, Hayes and Lytton, Fred Valmore, Willett and Thorne. 30 others.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Last W'k of MONTE CARLO. Sat. next, 50th & farewell Perf. Souvenirs.
May 2d—A new comic opera, "KOREANS."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23D ST. & 8TH AV. MATS. WED. & SAT.
Sol Smith Russell. "A Bachelor's Romance."

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS
in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's
Every Evening at 8:15.
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, 2
LA POUPEE.
(The Doll Girl.)
A comic opera with impossible story by Maurice Ordonneau & Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales's Th., London.
Reappearance of Virginia Earl as Allesia. Also James Powers, Jos. Herbert, Frank Celli, Frank Rushworth, & Herbert Gresham.
Children Half Price to all Matinées.
In Preparation: THE CIRCUS GIRL.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St.
Even'gs, 8:15. Sat. Matinée at 2.
FIFTH WEEK OF
MRS. FISKE.
The Highly Successful new double bill, Love Finds the Way. A Bit of Old Chelsea.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

AMERICAN 8th Av. and 42d St. Tel. 2147-38.
EVE. 8:15. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2.
150TH TIME MON., MAY 2D. SOUVENIRS.
5TH GLORIOUS MONTH CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
100 ARTISTS IN CARMEN.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES $3, $4, $5. WED. MATINEE 25c.
May 2—THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

HEALTH EXPOSITION
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 50c.
Grand Central Palace
ARMY FIELD HOSPITAL.
A feature of the Trained Nurses Educational Exhibit. Sanitary Science Public and Domestic.

LYCEUM Daniel Frohman.........Manager
Begins 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:15.
"A brilliant success."—World.
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in the new play by Clyde Fitch,
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

EDEN Musee
THE WORLD IN WAX
Hungarian Band Concerts.
Last Days PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

14TH ST. THEATRE, n'r 6th Av. Good seats, 50c.
"REMEMBER THE MAINE."
THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play,
THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN.
War bulletins read from stage between acts.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. and 4th Av.
73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from March 28 to May 14.
ADMISSION.............25c

2D TIME OF THE CASINO! LADY SLAVEY! The Big BRILLIANT REVIVAL Its Greatest Star Cast of Favorites!

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD Presents a New Play, THE FIRST VIOLIN

OLYMPIA. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Wed. Mat., 25c. and 50c.
Last W'k of Primrose & West's Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night, Wed., Thurs. Eve. and Sat. Mat., Sorma in "The Sunken Bell"; Fri. and Sat. Ev'gs, 1st time, "Koenigskinder," "Children of the King," with Agnes Sorma and Rudolf Christians.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st.
WM. H. CRANE. His Honor, THE MAYOR.
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
THE BOSTONIANS.
Last 6 Performances of Robin Hood NEXT MONDAY, THE SERENADE.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE.
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans and New Features

KNICKERBOCKER. Eves., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED TO JUNE 4.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST.
Mat. To-morrow.
WAY DOWN EAST

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
4th week "Au Bain," introducing Adele Ritchie. And 10 New Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK THE WHITE HEATHER.
Last Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

COLUMBUS | Columbus Theatre Stock Co. in Rosedale.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Extra Mat. Wed. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand and inclosure, $1.50.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 10:50 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:50 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. 10:52 A. M., 1, 1:30, 1:54 P. M. Stages connect with Kings Co. "L."